

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE McKinley BOOM.

IT seems to be conceded on all sides that ex-Gov. William McKinley of Ohio, at this writing, three months before the Republican national convention, leads all candidates for the Presidential nomination. It is claimed by confidential managers of the McKinley canvass that a little over one half of the delegates to the convention at St. Louis, June 16, are already pledged to the author of the McKinley bill. By the end of March at least eleven States will have chosen delegates-at-large in State conventions. Of the State conventions already held, McKinley's friends controlled those in Ohio, Arkansas, Kansas, and Florida. From Florida, however, contesting delegates-at-large will go to the national convention. The Rhode Island convention is counted for Reed. The convention in Iowa last week elected Allison delegates. The Ohio convention, in addition to electing McKinley delegates-at-large, adopted a platform calling for the restoration of protection and reciprocity, with the following financial plank:

"We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper, with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Meantime the election of delegates to the national convention by Congressional districts goes on. A large number of contests for seats are already reported from Southern States in the interest of anti-McKinley candidates. Inasmuch as the nomination of "favorite sons" in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Nebraska, and other States is assumed by McKinley men to be an acknowledgment that it is McKinley against the field, much is made by them of the capture of a district in any one of those States. McKinley's principal manager is Marcus A. Hanna, a reputed millionaire of Cleveland, Ohio. It is alleged that Messrs. Platt, Quay, and Clarkson are in combination against him.

Governor McKinley the Man for the Hour.—"It was unreasoning popular prejudice, ignorance, and passion which temporarily controlled voters, after the McKinley law was passed. The monumental cost of Democratic legislation and general misrule has shown the country that there must be an early and complete return to protection principles, and an immense majority of the Republican Party, strengthened every hour by disgusted deserters from the Democratic ranks, are now convinced that Governor McKinley is the man for the hour, and they are more than ready to sustain the movement in behalf of his nomination at St. Louis. Business men everywhere, no matter what lines of trade they may be engaged in, with the single exception of the American agents or employees or partners of foreign manufacturers and merchants, are enlisting in this great crusade, which bids fair to sweep the country like the famous Harrison campaign of 1840. Delegations are being elected under positive and enthusiastic instructions for McKinley. The great Iron City of Pennsylvania is ready to rise as one man in his support, and throughout Philadelphia there is no Republican candidate whose strength is at all comparable to that of Ohio's favorite son."—*The Telegraph (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

McKinley and a Gold Standard.—"Opponents sneer at and misrepresent the Republican platform adopted by the Ohio convention, which is in principle and in every important detail the Republican national platform. It is only right to show that in this criticism they are unfair. A better and safer gold-standard platform has never been framed, and that fact will be clear to every man of candid and fair mind who will consider the matter without the blinding prejudice of partizanship. . . . The men are to be pitied for paucity of intellect or for lack of honesty who can conceive that there can be anything in the nature of a dodge or evasion in such a declaration as this: Several kinds of currency, all maintained at par in gold, involve a gold standard everywhere and all the time, and can not by any possibility mean anything else. The question by what legislation and under what conditions at various times silver and paper can be maintained at par with gold is always and of necessity the practical one of detail, which each Congress must decide in the face of the facts existing. But the principle declared by the Republican Party in its legislation of 1890 and in its national platform, and by the party in Ohio in its recent platform, leaves absolutely nothing to discuss or dispute about. Twenty kinds of money, all kept at par in gold, would always mean nothing but a gold standard of value."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

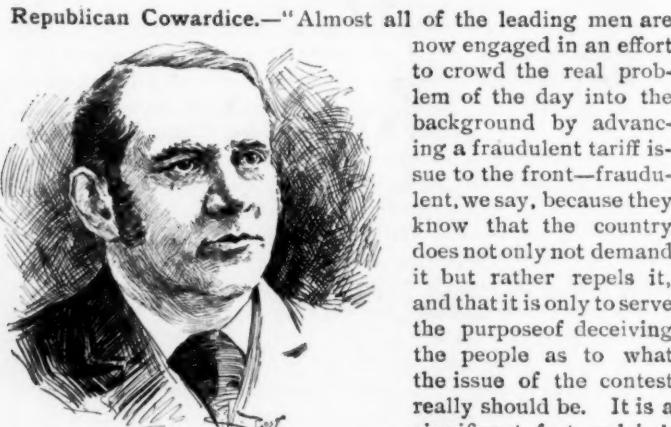
McKinley Should Not be Nominated.—"It [the Ohio financial plank] is a transparent bribe offered to the obtuse advocates of unsound, dishonest currency, as well as to those of sound, honest money. It is impossible to give it clear interpretation, absolute meaning. It is deceptive, misleading, a trick, a snare, and a lie, and meant to be so. It is the device of cunning, unscrupulous politicians, not of wise, honest statesmen. This plank is in precise accord with Mr. McKinley's own financial declaration made in his recent Chicago address. The Republican Party, he said, 'can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply our country with the best money ever known, gold, silver, and paper, good the world over.' That means all things to all men, and, like the Columbus plank, is a juggling deceit and bears the mark of fraud on its forehead.

"In view of Mr. McKinley's double dealing with regard to the financial question he should not be nominated at St. Louis. The choice of the Republican convention should be one that the Republican Party can unreservedly, heartily support, and no one who in the South bids for the dishonest money vote, and in the North the honest money vote—Janus-like, facing both ways—is fit to be the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the coming Presidential campaign."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

An Idol Creates Factions.—"The McKinley managers, who are wise men as well as good fellows, called conventions on all their certain ground first—or what they thought was their certain ground. They have been grievously disappointed in Louisiana, Georgia, and Texas, and are by no means happy over the results in Illinois. . . .

"I do not wish to question Governor McKinley's popularity any more than I do his worthiness for the Presidency. But taking even the delegates so far elected, the figures disprove the cry of the McKinley papers as to his transcendent popularity, for in the delegates so far elected McKinley has carried only six votes more than Reed and only twelve more than Allison. Speaking generally, great personal popularity and extreme opinions, while they may make a popular idol faction, always create the opportunities and pretexts for an opposing faction, and no popular idol from Clay to Blaine has ever been elected President. While he is extremely popular with perhaps a large majority of his party, an idol of a faction, always impatient and imperious, always has the other faction extremely opposed to him. . . .

"Enthusiasm in the strong Republican States will not count as much in November as the candidate of even strength who will draw the necessary doubtful votes in the doubtful but necessary States. Emotional candidates make hysterical campaigns. The Republicans of the doubtful States, such as New York, Connecticut, Indian, and New Jersey, are better judges as to the strength of the candidate who can carry a majority in them than are the Republicans of the confident and certain Republican States."—*Interview with J. S. Clarkson, in Chicago Times-Herald, March 9.*



MARCUS A. HANNA, McKinley's Manager.

not be slow to comprehend, that the advancing of this false issue necessarily tends to give the nomination to Mr. McKinley—the man whose high-tariff record is the most prominent, while his record on the currency question is the most objectionable. Were

the Presidential election to turn upon the true question of the day, Mr. McKinley would hardly be thought of. His nomination would thus be the most striking illustration of Republican cowardice and betrayal of the public interest."—*Harper's Weekly (Ind.), New York.*

The Bosses May Defeat Him.—"Ex-Senator Ingalls aptly states the Republican Presidential situation. McKinley, he says, is stronger than Reed among the Republicans of New England, stronger than Morton in New York, stronger than Cullom in Illinois, stronger than Manderson in Nebraska. Yet Senator

Ingalls admits that the bosses may defeat McKinley in 1896 as they did Blaine in 1876. . . . Protection's champion will have a fight on his hands, but the faithful Republicans are loyal to him. The voters have been fed a protection diet too long to view with patience the effort to rob their chief of his just right. The Republican masses want the tariff issue made prominent. So do the Democrats. Hurrah for McKinley—for the Republican nomination!"—*The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.*

"The original 'Ohio idea' was that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks. The present Ohio idea, as expounded at Columbus yesterday, is that the St. Louis convention, while not letting go of the sound money vote, should try to hold on to the silverites with the old 'We favor bimetallism' equivocation. In the long fight against inflation and repudiation, Ohio has usually been a follower rather than a leader. It will not be fair to hold Mr. McKinley responsible for the currency plank adopted yesterday. He is vastly more popular with the Ohio voters than with the Ohio politicians. It is

credibly reported that the dominant personal influence at Columbus yesterday was not William McKinley's but Joseph Benson Foraker's."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"The Ohio Republican platform is sound in every plan. It is a Republican platform from one end to the other. More than that, it is a McKinley platform. . . . The money plank is the McKinley plank. It is, in fact, the essence of Mr. McKinley's declaration upon that subject in his Lincoln's birthday speech at Chicago. . . . That is a money plank with which no friend of sound currency can find fault, and if Major McKinley had written it himself he could not have devised a plank that would have done more to strengthen him with Republicans everywhere."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland, Ohio.*

"However doubtful may be the final result of the convention, the lines upon which the contest is to proceed are clearly defined. It is a principle against mere politics, an idea against a scheme, the sentiment of the party against the self-interest of the bosses. It is the doctrine of protection. It is McKinley against the field. It is the West and South combined against the East. We believe all the Eastern candidates and all the Eastern bosses will be defeated."—*The World (Dem.), New York.*



GROUP OF REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

1, Levi P. Morton; 2, Stephen M. Cullom; 3, C. F. Manderson; 4, Wm. B. Allison; 5, Wm. McKinley; 6, C. K. Davis; 7, Thos. B. Reed; 8, Matthew S. Quay; 9, Stephen B. Elkins.



NO ROOM FOR HIM THERE.

—*The News, Denver.*

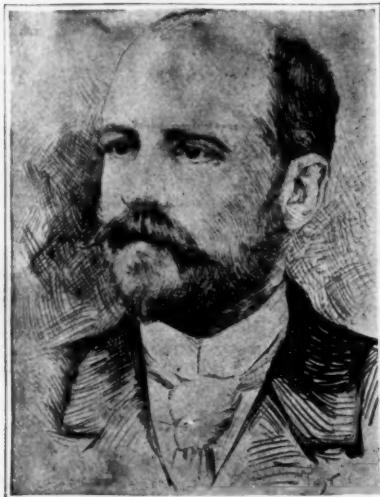
IS HIS FRIEND HELPING HIM?

—*The Press, New York.*NAPOLEON M'KINLEY: "Say, Tom, who's riding this Republican machine, anyhow?"—*The Globe, St. Paul.*"VISIBLE TO THEIR NAKED EYES."
"Perrine's comet is coming toward the earth at the rate of 1,700,000 miles a day, and will strike near St. Louis, June 16."—*High Protection Astronomer.*—*The Cincinnati Post.*THE ELEPHANT HESITATES:
He has learned to be suspicious of bad boys and their peanuts.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*MR. CROKER THINKS HE HAS A CANDIDATE.—*The Evening Telegram, New York.*WILL OLNEY PROVE TO BE THE MOSES THE DEMOCRATS ARE LOOKING FOR?—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

THE RACE FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS, IN CARTOONS.

THE SPANISH MINISTER AND THE SENATE.

SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME, Spanish Minister at Washington, gave to the press last week an interview intended to correct certain statements made in the Senate in the discussion on the Cuban resolutions. This proceeding has called forth rather vehement denunciation on the floor of the Senate, on the ground that it was an unjustifiable interference in political matters under consideration in Congress, and that the only proper medium for such a communication by a foreign representative is through the State Department. Señor de Lome asserted that Senators had been deceived. Specifically, he contended that General Weyler, as a subordinate in a former rebellion, should not be blamed by Senator Sherman for alleged atrocities described in a pamphlet quoted by



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME.

the Senator, and which, Señor de Lome declares, does not even mention Weyler's name. Senator Morgan's citation of official reports in 1872 to the effect that 43,500 prisoners taken by the Spanish army had been killed is declared by the Spanish Minister inaccurate, because the American Minister, whose official report is cited, had only said, on the strength of a semi-official newspaper's report, that "it is believed all prisoners of war taken are shot or garroted." As to Senator Lodge's quotation from a translation of an alleged interview with General Weyler, the Spanish Minister declares that the language used was improperly translated and does not convey the idea of a policy of wholesale extermination of insurgents.

With this statement by the Spanish Minister as a text, Senator Hale, of Maine, attacked the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in favor of the concurrent resolutions from the House recognizing Cubans as belligerents. Mr. Hale maintained that the committee had acted hastily, that there were not sufficient data before the Senate for intelligent action, and that, being in concurrent form, the resolutions were of no legal force. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, reinforced this opposition by resolutions postponing action on the concurrent resolutions until April 6. The Hoar resolutions were then relegated to their place on the Senate calendar, from which they can be taken by majority vote. In the mean time Secretary Quesada, of the Cuban Junta, has issued a counter-statement to offset that of the Spanish Minister, and this also has been quoted at length on the floor of the Senate.

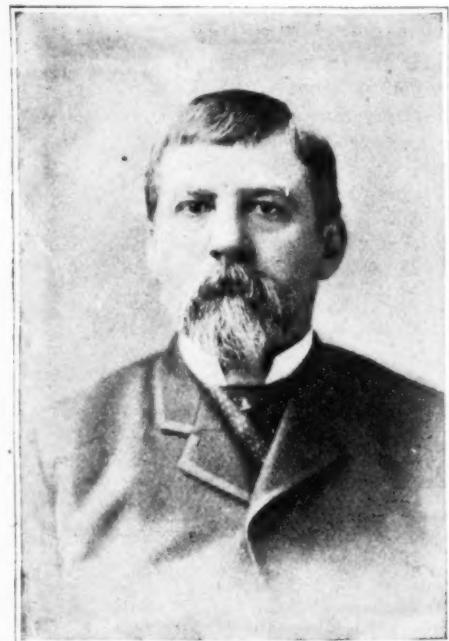
The propriety of the Spanish Minister's alleged "interference" is the chief feature of the Cuban situation discussed just now in the press.

Marquis Yurjo's Error Again.—"It is passing strange that Señor De Lome, an amiable diplomat, should have fallen into the same error for which the Marquis Yurjo, the most offensive minister that Spain or any other country, save France, in Citizen Genet, ever sent her, was dismissed. This Minister's recall was demanded by Mr. Madison when Secretary of State (1806) because—we quote from Wharton—of 'an attempt on his part to bribe a newspaper in Philadelphia to advocate the Spanish view of the boundary question then in controversy between Spain and the United States.' If we substitute 'advocating in a newspaper' for 'attempting to bribe a newspaper to advocate,' and 'belligerency question' for 'boundary question,' the cases are, as the lawyers say, on all-fours. That which has made Yurjo's name a

stench in our diplomacy is the fact that after dismissal he hung around Washington while the question was before Congress, and published two insolent replies to Mr. Madison's notifications to him to leave. Congress was on the point of passing a law providing for the deportation of a foreign minister under these peculiar circumstances, which only the most execrable taste on his part could create. The matter was dropped, however, leaving only the proposition as evidence of the bitterness of the time. There has been no more conspicuous mishap of a foreign minister to this country, and it is astonishing that Señor De Lome should not have recalled it before trying to interview his way into a Senate debate."—*The Press, New York.*

Not a Wholly Successful Defense.—"The statement of the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, in reply to the charges of Senators Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge against Spain in connection with her efforts to suppress rebellion in Cuba, can not be said to be a wholly successful defense. He does show that the Senators have been misinformed in certain rather important particulars, but the case which he makes out for his country is not impressively strong. . . . The net result is that Senator Sherman does not seem to have proved his case against Weyler; Senator Morgan has not proved that a Spanish cabinet officer 'admitted' the murder of prisoners by the Spaniards, tho the impression that this was done is not removed by anything Minister de Lome says, and that the Spanish Minister has weakened his case by his juggling with the word 'exterminate.' There is a very strong impression prevailing in this country that the rules of civilized warfare have not been observed by the Spanish commanders in Cuba. How much of it is the result of misinformation derived from Cuban sources it would be difficult to say. One thing is certain, and that is that our Senators and Representatives should be very careful of their facts in discussing this question. It is also well to remember that the Cubans themselves are not the most enlightened people in the world."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Wiser to Remain Silent.—"He who rushes into American print is frequently crucified, and the Spanish Minister may yet learn of these things to his sorrow. He may learn, perhaps, that it is not well for a foreign minister to publicly criticize the actions of members of the Government to which he is accredited, and he will certainly get an understanding of the fact that his interview deceives nobody. Couched in a language which breathes craft in the construction of every sentence, it will not lead the people to change their justly formed opinion of the infamous Weyler. That the interview was unwise is not to be disputed. That it will be resented is not impossible. That it is another effort of the Spanish Government to hoodwink the people of the United States into a belief that Weyler, the barbarian, is an angel of mercy, goodness, and light, a type of all that is holy, pure, and righteous, is self-evident. Señor Dupuy de Lome had been wiser if he had remained silent."—*The Times, Kansas City.*



EUGENE HALE.

Positive Information is Wanting.—"It would be folly for any one to accuse, or to suspect, Mr. Hale, Mr. Boutelle, Mr. Hoar, and their colleagues of lack of courage or of lack of sympathy with every effort for the enlargement of human freedom and the vindication of human rights. Their opposition to the pending belligerency resolutions must be attributed to other causes than these. We believe it is justly to be attributed to a high sense of

patriotism, and of duty and responsibility to the nation of which they are the representatives and servants. They are not unwilling to show sympathy with Cuba. They are unwilling that the United States should commit itself hurriedly and on insufficient knowledge to a course of action that might and probably would lead to the most serious results. . . . The significant fact, which alone should be sufficient to cause delay, is that Congress has at present before it not one scrap of positive and legal information concerning the state of affairs in Cuba. It has been trying the case and seeking to render judgment on nothing but hearsay evidence. That evidence may be true. We believe the bulk of it is. But yet it is not such as the Government of a nation should require as the basis for the most serious action any Government can take."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"We take it as a notable sign of the times that this representative of the most autocratic Government in Western Europe finds it wise to address himself to an audience of the sovereign people. The beginning of the end of the exclusiveness of diplomacy is marked by this 'new departure.' We admire the patriotism of Señor de Lome. The Government of Spain is far from being in touch with modern policy, but it is the Government approved, or, at any rate, tolerated, by the people of Spain, and Señor de Lome, as befits its representative in America, pleads vigorously on its behalf. We admire his motive, while we dissent alike from the premises and conclusions of his plea."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"Technically Senator Lodge is right in his charge of undiplomatic conduct on the part of the Spanish Minister, De Lome, who is by his position debarred from publicly discussing the doings of Congress. No great harm was done by this breach of diplomatic usage, while some good was accomplished in calling the attention of the country to the reckless haste with which our Senators reach conclusions on some public matters. The hint to Minister de Lome ought to be sufficient, for he is a trained diplomat. Moreover, he can get all his comments on the Cuban situation before the public as effectively without taking such risks of senatorial wrath."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

THE Kentucky legislature has been in a deadlock over the election of a United States Senator during the whole of the current session, which closes by limitation this week. The contest became a riot last week when attempts at unseating members were made in both Houses. The deadlock has shown a number of remarkable features incident to the main fact of the opposition of a Democratic faction to the reelection of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn on account of his free-silver views. The probabilities indicate that the legislature will adjourn and leave the seat vacant for two years. The Boston *Journal* makes a plain statement of most of the facts in the Kentucky situation which we have verified, as follows:

"When the legislature of Kentucky met, the Senate contained 22 Democrats and 16 Republicans. In the House there were 52 Republicans, 46 Democrats, and 2 Populists. On joint ballot, therefore, there were 68 Republicans and 68 Democrats and 2 Populists. If the two great parties had been concentrated in support of the party candidates they would have been tied, and the control of the situation would have rested with the two Populists, if they had chosen to vote together for one candidate or the other. The complexity of the problem was increased by the fact that one of the Populists was inclined toward the Republicans and the other toward the Democrats.

"In point of fact, there was not entire agreement upon candidates. A certain group of sound-money Democrats agreed that under no circumstances would they vote for Senator Blackburn, because of his free-silver proclivities. They have adhered to that determination. If they had carried their mutiny so far as to vote for a Republican, their votes would have been sufficient to elect a Republican Senator; but instead of that, they scattered their votes.

"Since the session began, two Democrats have been removed by death. One was a member of the House, whose place was

filled by election. The other was a Senator, Mr. Weissinger, of Louisville. His death occurred last Monday [March 9]. The legislature expires by limitation March 17; and the Constitution requires eight days' notice of an election, so that it is impossible to elect the successor of Mr. Weissinger in season."

It should be stated that Mr. Stege, a Republican, of Louisville, refused to vote until the dead Democratic member's successor in the House was elected, thus preserving the tie in the first instance. And the Speaker having ruled later that it would take a majority of all the votes of both Houses, that is 70 votes, to elect, Senator Weissinger's death did not bring about the required strength for the Republican candidate.

To quote *The Journal* again:

"A contest was pending in the House over the seat occupied by Kaufman, a Democrat. The contestant was W. G. Dunlap, a Republican. By unseating Kaufman and putting Dunlap in his place the Republicans, with the aid of one of the Populists, would be able to elect a Senator, if nothing else happened. Something else did happen. The Democratic Senate proceeded to unseat two Republican Senators. Mr. Dunlap formally withdrew from the contest for Kaufman's seat, but the House declared him elected, in spite of his withdrawal." [He persists in refusing to vote.]

The culmination of bitter partisan feelings came over these attempts to unseat members last week, when riotous proceedings of the members, the checked, were made the ground for Governor Bradley's order of State troops to the State house.

The Democratic faction opposed to Blackburn because he favors free silver, at one time during the contest mustered twelve votes, which finally dwindled to a staying force of five. The first Republican candidate, Godfrey Hunter, was nominated by a "sound-money" caucus, but his pledges in favor of free silver, alleged to have been made in writing to secure the support of the Populist members in the legislature, caused his withdrawal. St. John Boyle, the present Republican candidate, it appears, does not meet the "sound-money" requirements of the bolting Democratic faction.

Free-silver papers like the Atlanta *Constitution* blame the Cleveland Administration for encouraging the bolters. Leading papers of both parties outside the State criticize the unseating of members to gain political advantage. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says, for instance: "Neither party, it would seem, is really entitled to elect a Senator. A side issue has bred so much discord in both ranks that the logic of the situation is to wait until after another legislative election before filling the seat now occupied by Blackburn."

The Detroit *News* derives this "lesson in free government" from the Kentucky situation:

"The Senate of the United States can prevent or determine the action of the whole Government. One Senator, having the odd vote, might determine the action of the Senate. That Senator's official existence might hang upon a single vote of a representative in his State legislature. That vote in the legislature might depend upon such proceedings as have just taken place in Kentucky.

"The election of a President might depend on an affair of this sort. The counting of the electoral vote, in spite of all the attempts to make rules for it in the form of electoral commissions and other devices, is still absolutely in the hands of the two Houses. If they do not agree the votes can not be counted. If the votes are not counted, there is no election by the people and the House must choose the Executive under the Constitution. The body to which this supreme act is given is the House which is just expiring and which may have been overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls by the people. If the Senate is evenly divided, the odd man may control it, prevent senatorial consent to the count, and precipitate the election into the hands of the discredited and repudiated House, with the result that the plainly expressed wish of the people might be defeated. That odd Senator might be chosen by such a *mélée* as is now proceeding in the

Kentucky legislature, or by a Kentucky bullet properly directed at the body of a Kentucky legislator. . . .

"A bullet is more potent in changing the whole attitude and policy of Government in this country than in any other under the sun. Booth's dagger gave us Johnson and confusion instead of Lincoln and order. Guiteau's bullet gave us Arthur and stalwartism instead of Garfield and mugwumpism. No one can tell when another bullet will decide the most momentous issues. . . .

"But couldn't such things happen under other systems? Not under the working of any other modern constitution. When a revolution is wanted in any European country it takes a considerable uprising of the people with arms in their hands to accomplish it. A single assassin with a pistol in his hands may change the head of the Government, but not the Government, for that is run not by the executive head but by a cabinet always responsible to the parliament. Nor could an assassin, nor the throwing out of a member or two, change the policy or attitude of the Government either; for, if such a thing happened, the ministry would dissolve parliament, order another election, and let the people themselves decide the whole matter. It is really only under a government 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' that the assassin and the revolutionary emptying of a single seat are endowed with such power.

"As the machine gets old, and it has aged wonderfully in a century, the parts are getting out of joint, and it is beginning to creak and squeak amazingly."

WHAT SHALL THE MILLIONAIRE DO WITH HIS MONEY?

ANSWERS more or less flippant are customarily given to this question. George Bernard Shaw, the eminent English Socialist, in *The Contemporary Review* (February), finds an answer in this simple formula: "Never give the people anything they want; give them something they ought to want and don't."

The plight of the millionaire is thus detailed in part:

"A man with an income of £25 a year can multiply his comfort beyond all calculation by doubling his income. A man with £50 a year can at least quadruple his comfort by doubling his income. Probably up to even £250 a year doubled income means doubled comfort. After that the increment of comfort grows less in proportion to the increment of income until a point is reached at which the victim is satiated and even surfeited with everything that money can procure. . . .

"Is it a luxury to have more money to take care of, more begging-letters to read, and to be cut off from those delicious Alnaschar dreams in which the poor man, sitting down to consider what he will do in the always possible event of some unknown relative leaving him a fortune, forgets his privation? And yet there is no sympathy for this hidden sorrow of plutocracy. The poor alone are pitied. Societies spring up in all directions to relieve all sorts of comparatively happy people, from discharged prisoners in the first rapture of their regained liberty to children reveling in the luxury of an unlimited appetite; but no hand is stretched out to the millionaire, except to beg. In all our dealings with him lies implicit the delusion that he has nothing to complain of, and that he ought to be ashamed of rolling in wealth while others are starving.

"And it is to be observed that this plight of his is getting constantly worse and worse with the advance of civilization. The capital, the energy, the artistic genius that used to specialize itself for the supply of beautiful things to rich men, now turns to supply the needs of the gigantic proletariats of modern times. It is more profitable to be a nineteenth-century ironmonger in Tottenham Court Road than it was to be a Florentine armorer in the fifteenth century. The very millionaire himself, when he becomes a railway director, is forced to turn his back on his own class, and admit that it is the third-class passenger who pays.

"To be a millionaire, then, is to have more money than you can possibly spend on yourself, and to appreciate at the same time the inconsiderateness of those persons to whom such a condition appears to realize perfect contentedness."

"What, then," Mr. Shaw asks, "is the millionaire to do with his surplus funds?" He begins his answer by telling what he ought not to do, as follows:

"The usual reply is, Provide for his children and give alms. Now these two resources, as usually understood, are exactly the same thing, and a very mischievous thing too. From the view of society, it does not matter a straw whether the person relieved of the necessity of working for his living by a millionaire's bounty is his own son or merely a casual beggar of no kin to him. The millionaire's private feelings may be more highly gratified in the former case; but the mischief to society and to the recipient is the same. Even private feeling in this matter is changing, and changing rapidly."

The writer then refers to the disadvantages imposed upon children who inherit large wealth, and the chance that society, in the near future, will by means of an inheritance tax defeat the aims of the millionaire who dreams of "founding a family." All that his children can now require of him, all that society expects him to give them, all that is good for themselves, is a first-rate equipment, not an independence." The writer then continues:

"The extremities to which the millionaire is reduced by this closing up of old channels of bequest are such that he sometimes leaves huge sums to bodies of trustees 'to do good with,' a plan as mischievous as it is resourceless; for what can the trustees do but timidly dribble the fund away on charities of one kind or another? Now I am loth to revive the harsh strains of the Gradgrind political economy: indeed, I would, if I could, place in every Board school a copy of Mr. Watts's picture of a sheet profiled by the outline of a man lying dead underneath it, with the inscription above, 'What I saved, I lost; what I spent, I had; what I gave, I have.' But wo to the man who takes from another what he can provide for himself; and wo also to the giver! There is no getting over the fact that the moment an attempt is made to organize almsgiving by entrusting the funds to a permanent body of experts, it is invariably discovered that beggars are perfectly genuine persons; that is to say, not 'deserving poor,' but people who have discovered that it is possible to live by simply impudently asking for what they want until they get it, which is the essence of beggary. The permanent body of experts, illogically instructed to apply their funds to the cases of the deserving poor only, soon become a mere police body for the frustration of true begging, and consequently of true almsgiving. Finally, their experience in a pursuit to which they were originally led by natural benevolence turns them to an almost maniacal individualism and an abhorrence of ordinary 'charity' as one of the worst of social crimes. This may not be an amiable attitude; but no reasonable person can fail to be impressed by the certainty with which it seems to be produced by a practical acquaintance with the social reactions of mendicity and benevolence."

Having laid down for charities the rule that a millionaire "is never to do anything for the public, any more than for an individual, that the public will do (because it must) for itself without his intervention," Mr. Shaw declares:

"The intelligent millionaire need not hesitate to subsidize any vigilance society or reform society that is ably conducted, and that recognizes the fact that it is not going to reform the world, but only, at best, to persuade the world to take its ideas into consideration in reforming itself. Subject to these conditions, it matters little whether the millionaire agrees with the society or not. . . . Our whole theory of freedom of speech and opinion for all citizens rests, not on the assumption that everybody is right, but on the certainty that everybody is wrong on some point on which somebody else is right, so that there is a public danger in allowing anybody to go unheard. Therefore any propagandist society which knows how to handle money intelligently and which is making a contribution to current thought, whether Christian or pagan, Liberal or Conservative, Socialist or Individualist, scientific or humanitarian, physical or metaphysical, seems to me an excellent mark for a millionaire's spare money."

Specifically, Mr. Shaw would like to have a millionaire give London a library of political science. He continues:

"But suppose a misguided billionaire, instead of founding this library, or something cognate, were to take on himself the cost of paving and lighting some London parish, and set on foot a free supply of bread and milk! All that would happen would be that

the competition for houses and shops in that parish would rage until it had brought rents up to a point at which there would be no advantage in living in it more than in any other parish. Even parks and open spaces raise rents in London, tho, strange to say, London statues do not diminish them. Here, then, is the simple formula for the public benefactor. Never give the people anything they want: give them something they ought to want and don't.

"Thus we find at the end of it all, appositely enough, that the great work of the millionaire, whose tragedy is that he has not needs enough for his means, is to create needs. The man who makes the luxury of yesterday the need of to-morrow is as great a benefactor as the man who makes two ears of wheat grow where one grew before. Mr. Ruskin has already set a handsome example to our rich men. He has published his accounts with the public, and shown that he has taken no more for himself than fair pay for his work of giving Sheffield a valuable museum, which it does not want and would cheerfully sell for a fortnight's holiday with free beer if it could. Was not that better than wasting it heartlessly and stupidly on beggars, on able-bodied relatives, on hospitals, on rate-payers, on landlords, and all the rest of our social absorbents? He has created energy instead of dissipating it, and created it in the only fundamentally possible way, by creating fresh needs."

RECIPROCITY IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

THERE are many indications that the principle of reciprocity as embodied in the McKinley act of 1890 is to be revived as an issue in the coming Presidential campaign. The McKinley platform adopted by the Ohio Republican State convention last week contained a strong reciprocity plank, and party papers for some time past have been discussing the value of the reciprocity feature of the McKinley bill. Significant steps have also been taken by the Republican Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. A sub-committee on reciprocity has selected W. E. Curtis as an expert to investigate and report on the effect of the principle during the period when it was in force, and the committee is holding hearings on the subject. Furthermore, reciprocity was indorsed in resolutions by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Textile Workers, and the National Board of Trade at recent conventions.

The McKinley bill provided that the President should have power to suspend the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides from countries which imposed upon American products duties or other exactions which he should deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates of duty to be levied during such suspension were fixed by the bill. Under the McKinley act reciprocity agreements were made with Germany, Austria-Hungary, San Domingo, four Central American states, British West Indies and British Guiana, Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico; but they have since been annulled and the principle has been ignored in subsequent tariff legislation. We quote at length from an exhaustive review of the effects of these agreements, recently published by *The Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), New York:

Reciprocity and Exports.—"It is now possible to judge with some degree of accuracy the effect the reciprocity agreements authorized by the tariff act of 1890 had upon our export trade. But a short time has elapsed since these agreements were superseded by the tariff act of 1894, and figures for the whole of that period are not yet accessible; but as most of the fiscal year 1895 was subsequent to the abrogation of the agreements, and as we have full figures for one third of the fiscal year 1896, we have enough information to permit of a fair estimate.

"But it is necessary to remember that events are not always the results of events that preceded. An expansion of trade during the existence of the reciprocal agreement may have been merely a continuation of a movement that had been in progress for several years before the agreement. A sudden falling-off of trade after the agreement lapsed may have been due to very obvious

conditions that would have contracted trade had the agreement continued. But it will be found that in nearly all cases there was no considerable increase of trade while the agreement was in force or decrease of trade after it lapsed, inferences from which require to be qualified by the above suggestions. Except in the single case of Cuba no one could guess from looking at our export and import statistics for a term of years when the reciprocity policy was adopted and when it was abandoned. We will begin on the other side of the ocean; the following are our imports from and our exports to Germany for nine years, the figures for the current fiscal year being three times the official figures for the first third of it:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888.....	\$78,421,835	\$56,414,171
1889.....	81,742,546	68,002,594
1890.....	98,837,683	85,503,312
1891.....	97,316,383	92,795,456
1892.....	82,907,553	105,521,558
1893.....	96,210,203	83,578,988
1894.....	69,387,905	92,357,163
1895.....	81,011,443	92,053,953
1896 (estimated). .	99,542,166	79,390,290

"The reciprocity agreement went into operation February 1, 1892, or after the middle of the fiscal year 1892. In that year there was a very large export, but in 1893, wholly under reciprocity, the exports were less than in 1890 or 1891; in 1894 there was an increase, but the export for 1895, nearly all of which was subsequent to the termination of the agreement, was the same as the previous year; the exports for the current year show a considerable decline. The rapid increase of exports before reciprocity will be observed. . . .

"The earliest reciprocity agreement was made with Brazil. From that country we buy immense quantities of coffee, and our exports to it are relatively very small; it was expected that under the reciprocal agreement we would pay for our coffee mainly in our own products. The figures for Brazil are as follows:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888.....	\$53,710,234	\$7,137,008
1889.....	60,403,804	9,351,081
1890.....	59,318,756	11,972,214
1891.....	83,230,595	14,120,249
1892.....	118,623,604	14,201,873
1893.....	76,222,138	12,388,124
1894.....	79,360,159	13,866,006
1895.....	78,831,470	15,165,069
1896 (estimated). .	78,549,933	15,358,974

"The reciprocity agreement covered one fourth of the fiscal year 1891. For three years ending with 1891, and with no reciprocity agreement except during the last three months, our exports to Brazil increased over two million dollars a year. The first year of reciprocity, 1892, showed scarcely any increase, and 1893 and 1894 showed a decided decrease; 1895, a good part of which was subsequent to the abrogation of the agreement, showed exports in excess of any previous year in this series, and if the promise of the first one third of it are kept the current year will show a still further increase.

"The commerce with Porto Rico shows more influence of the reciprocal agreement, tho much less than Cuba. We have put the two together, and our trade with the two islands for the past nine years is shown by the following figures:

	Imports from.	Exports to.
1888.....	\$53,731,570	\$12,023,178
1889.....	55,837,996	13,926,242
1890.....	57,855,217	15,381,953
1891.....	64,878,505	14,380,122
1892.....	81,179,678	20,800,573
1893.....	82,715,129	26,668,209
1894.....	78,813,895	22,845,820
1895.....	54,312,468	14,147,248
1896 (estimated). .	49,128,507	10,635,522

"The temporary reciprocity agreement went into effect September 1, 1891, and the permanent, July 1, 1892. Here we have undoubtedly a large increase of exports due to the concessions made by Spain. We got a large flour trade with Cuba which Spain held before reciprocity and has resumed since. But our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico were increasing before the reciprocal agreements were made, and the low price of sugar and the destruction inflicted by the insurgents must have greatly impaired the means of the Cubans for purchases from us had there been no change in the tariff arrangements. The exports of 1894 were nearly four millions less than those of 1893, tho the reciprocal agreement was still in force and the insurrection had not begun. Our exports to Porto Rico were larger in 1894 than in 1893, and those of 1896 promise to be larger than in 1895. . . .

"The effect of a reciprocal agreement with Brazil and none with Venezuela was to send the latter's coffee to Europe, and our imports from Venezuela fell off about two thirds. But our exports to Venezuela underwent very little change, and in the current year will probably be a third greater than in 1888. After we ceased buying coffee of Venezuela our exports to that country did

not fall so low as in 1890 till 1895, after the reciprocity era was over. The presumption is that the Venezuelans bought of us what they could buy here to greater advantage than they could in Europe, and they did not sacrifice such an advantage merely because we had ceased to buy their coffee. . . .

"These comparisons indicate that the expansion of our foreign trade is to be accomplished far more effectively by the ordinary trade methods than by a system of special concessions. Cuba can be made to buy food, flour at least, in Spain rather than in the United States; but Brazil will naturally look to the Argentine Republic for wheat and flour regardless of reciprocal agreements, and South America generally must get provisions and lumber of us regardless of reciprocal agreements, and will continue to get most of its manufactured goods in Europe until our prices compare favorably with the prices of European manufacturers; fortunately the difference of price against us is diminishing. These commercial reasons for trading with us or with Europe are too strong for diplomats to control by arbitrary tariff arrangements."

MIGRATION TO SOUTHERN STATES.

A MOVEMENT of settled population from the North and West to the South has of late attracted considerable attention in the press. An explanation of this migration is found by a number of journals in a remarkable change of conditions in the South. We quote the following comments:

The New South.—"There are some newspaper writers who are unwilling to admit that there is any such thing as a new South, or that the general conditions there are materially different from what they always have been since the war, except for the fact that the negro vote has been largely eliminated from all consideration in the determination of local political control.

"This is the opinion of those who can not bring themselves to an acknowledgment of the fact that outside influences can have anything whatever to do with building up Southern industries and other interests there. It is beyond dispute, however, that a vast amount of capital has been taken South during the last five years and that many industrial institutions have been started there, where there was an almost total absence of them before. The emigration from the North, and particularly from the Northwestern States, has been continuous, growing into such proportions during the past year as to create no little alarm, especially among the railroad interests of the sections from which the farmers are leaving.

"The Northwestern farmer has found out that he can sell out his high-priced land for enough money to pay his debts and enable him to buy good cheap land in a less rigorous climate, with a surplus still left to start him in business there. Colonies of considerable size have been located in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, made up of industrious, frugal, and progressive Northerners, and thousands have gone there on their individual account. These changes can not help but materially alter conditions in the South. It may not be at once apparent to those who never think of looking beyond the sentimental atmosphere in which they have always lived, but their posterity will have the benefit of the improved condition of things that the injection of new blood, new energy, and new ambition will bring about.

"Another generation will witness the benefits that will come from the assimilation which must naturally follow this infusion of hard-headed, practical ideas."—*The Journal, Kansas City, Mo.*

Sectionalism Completely Wiped Out.—"For the first time in our history all the conditions are now favorable. The race problem has disappeared, and there is no longer danger of a force bill. The world has become acquainted with our resources, and the Northern and Western men who have been for many years engaged here in agriculture, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits have made such favorable reports of our progress and prosperity that immigration has followed as a natural consequence.

"Then, it is now admitted that sectionalism is a thing of the past. It is completely wiped out, and this fact was never made more conspicuous than at the recent Atlanta Exposition, where thousands of Federal and Confederate veterans and people from every section met, mingled, and fraternized. . . .

"No better indication can be found of the drift of public sentiment in regard to the southward movement of immigration than the recent establishment in Georgia of a colony of ex-Union soldiers and their families from the West who are now building up

the already famous city of Fitzgerald. The colonists now number over eight thousand souls, and thousands are on the way or preparing to come. These settlers belong to a substantial class of comparatively well-to-do people. They are delighted with their new home, and they have been cordially received by their Georgia neighbors."—*The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.*

Diversification in Southern Farming.—"The Dispatch recently noted the tremendous decrease in cotton exports accompanied by an advance in the price. The higher prices are evidence of the decreased production, but neither price nor exports give any clew to the causes of the smaller production or the prospects for the future. Southern agricultural journals throw much light upon both subjects. The fact is that cotton declined to an extremely unprofitable price and the Southern farmers have been driven to planting less cotton and more corn. Some of the old-time cotton planters have abandoned cotton altogether, others have adopted a system of rotation which leads to cotton one year out of three or four instead of every year. . . .

"So much has been accomplished in fruit-growing in the Southern States that some of them yield more tons of peaches than of cotton. Georgia is growing watermelons beyond the demand and within five years has planted 10,000,000 peach-trees, the luscious Elberta leading. As a result cotton has come to be the poor man's crop in that State. Texas has made phenomenal advances in fruit-growing, corn-raising, hay-making, and gardening in the past ten years, and in the Lone Star State cotton is no longer king. Other Southern States are following more slowly along the same route, and in every instance the reports are calculated to further encourage diversity.

"Very recently shipments of cattle, meat, and agricultural products have been made from Galveston to Europe. This opening of a new export route speaks eloquently of the progress in the Southwest toward independence. . . .

"This change in the South involves readjustment of markets, commercial avenues and conditions, North, South, East, and West. There must be some disturbance and, no doubt, some losses. But in the end there is reason to believe the transformation will be an advantage to the whole country. The South has wonderful advantages in horticulture, poultry-raising, hogs, and cattle, and the employment of these resources will decrease our imports and increase our exports, which are temporarily disastrously affected by the decline in cotton-planting."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.*

LIQUOR-TAX INSTEAD OF LIQUOR-LICENSE IN NEW YORK.

A NEW liquor-tax law was passed by the Republican legislature of the State of New York last week, after an exciting fight. The bill was finally pushed through both Houses by means of Republican caucuses. In the Senate the vote was 31 to 18; in the Assembly, 84 to 59, four Republican Senators and seventeen

Republican Assemblymen disregarding the caucus action and voting against the bill. The measure provides for a complete change from the system of granting licenses by excise boards to a system whereby, under certain restrictions, any person paying the tax imposed shall be entitled to a certificate allowing him to do business. Opposition in the cities to the bill has been largely due to the provisions which place the control of the traffic mainly in the

hands of State officials and give one third of the revenue to the State. Under the present system the license fees accrue to the municipality. The main provisions of the Raines bill, in brief, are as follows:

All local excise boards are to be abolished on April 30. In their place is created a State Liquor Tax Department, which is to issue, instead of licenses, liquor-tax certificates. All licenses are to be terminated on June



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30, unless they expire sooner, and whatever proportion of the license fee is due to the holder of the unexpired term is to be returned to him.

In New York the annual tax for an ordinary saloon is to be \$800; in Brooklyn, \$650; in cities having a population between 500,000 and 50,000, \$500; between 50,000 and 10,000, \$350; between 10,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,200, \$200; in all other places, \$100. No discrimination is made as regards the amount of the tax between the sale of beer and wine and that of spirits. The new certificates are to date from May 1.

One third of the money received for the tax is to go to the State and two thirds to the municipality in which it is collected. The tax is to be collected in New York, Kings and Erie counties by special deputy commissioners and in the other counties by the county treasurers. All fines and penalties are to go to the State.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is to appoint a State Excise Commissioner, who will serve five years at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and have charge of the Liquor Tax Department. He is to appoint a deputy at \$4,000 a year, a special deputy for New York at \$4,000 a year, another for Kings county, at \$3,000 and one for Erie County at \$2,000. He will also have under him sixty confidential agents or inspectors, who are to get \$1,200 a year each.

Local option is granted to towns, but not to cities. No new saloon is to be established within 200 feet of a dwelling-house without the consent of two thirds of the property owners within the distance named.

Saloon in Politics Deeper than Ever.—"The Raines liquor-tax bill . . . is one of the most striking instances on record of that short-sighted infatuation with which the so-called 'practical politician' pursues his spoil. The public sentiment of the State demands an excise law that, aside from distributing its burdens fairly and diminishing as much as possible the number of low dram-shops, would, above all things, so operate as to eliminate an element of corruption from our political life by 'taking the saloon out of politics.' Instead of this, the Republican politicians in the legislature, under the instructions of Boss Platt, give us a bill which heavily and most unfairly taxes the cities for the benefit of the country districts, which fails to make the rational and salutary distinction between distilled liquors and fermented beverages, and between sales over a bar and sales in restaurants with meals, and which, in addition to this, not merely concentrates the administration of the law in the hands of a State officer, which would in itself be well enough, but authorizes that officer to appoint a large number of subordinates, not to be subject to the civil-service law—the whole force to be, of course, composed of party workers, and to be armed with powers opening boundless opportunities for blackmail and corruption—thus forming a most formidable political machine to stretch its fangs over every election district in the State. If the discretionary authority of the excise boards under the present law is objectionable because it tends to be subservient to political interests, the official machinery created by the Raines bill is a hundred times more so. In other words, this bill, if made law, will thrust the saloon into politics infinitely deeper than it ever has been. No more prolific source of corruption and no more nefarious engine of political tyranny than this bill could have been contrived by the most inventive genius of mischief."—*Harper's Weekly (Ind.), New York.*

A Benefit in the Right Hands.—"Undoubtedly the most beneficent feature of the bill is the high rates of taxation which it imposes. We have for many years been endeavoring to get a higher license fee for this city, but have never succeeded in getting it above \$250. The Raines bill levies a tax of \$800 on every saloon and place where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises, and \$500 on every place simply selling. In Brooklyn these rates are \$650 and \$400; in Buffalo and cities of that class \$500 and \$300, and so on down to \$100 and \$50 in the smallest villages and towns. There can be no question that these rates will be of inestimable value in cutting down the number of places selling liquor, thereby mitigating the baleful influences of the traffic. . . . The machinery for the law's enforcement seems to be adequate, and if the execution of the law were placed in proper hands, it is difficult to see why it would not prove an effective measure for the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic. This is the whole point at issue. If the execution of the law were to be put into the hands of a Platt Republican, with full power to select all his subordinates, it would become a most powerful and dangerous political machine. If it were to be put into the hands of a man of character and ability, and his subordinates were to be selected and appointed and retained on the basis of merit and fitness alone, the law would become a great public blessing."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

A Vicious Measure.—"The Raines bill is a vicious measure. It robs the cities of the State. It diverts the revenues for licenses largely from local treasuries to the State treasury. It establishes a horde of high-salaried officials and spies. It creates a new machine with power to take the liquor trade by the throat and employ it in factional and party politics. Its iniquity compelled four Republican State Senators to bolt the party caucus and has forced a revolt of twenty of the leading newspapers of the State. It is opposed alike by the radical temperance people and the conservative elements of the party. The so-called 'better element' of the Republican Party, represented by the anti-Plattites, are the most outspoken of the bill's enemies. Nevertheless, it stands as

a Republican measure. The Raines bill is the 'something' the Republican Party has promised on the excise question for fifteen years. It seems to be 'something' the people do not like."—*The Gazette and Free Press (Dem.), Elmira.*

No Political Machine in It.—"The National Government imposes internal taxes on whisky, tobacco, cigars, cards, etc., and employs a central commissioner, with deputies and agents to collect it. No one charges, or feels, that the Internal Revenue Bureau is a political machine. True, it is officered by men in political accord with the appointing power, as doubtless the State liquor-tax bureau will be. But these officials have, and can have, no power beyond the collecting tax. They can hold no club over any applicant. The latter will have simply to comply with the law. He will owe nothing to a 'boss,' 'influence,' or a 'pull.' He will be able to vote for whom he pleases, undisturbed by threat of heeler or party machine. The Raines bill, become law, we believe will grow in popularity."—*The Herald (Rep.), Utica.*

Popular Rather than Saloon Sovereignty.—"There is no doubt that if the Raines bill becomes a law it will be received by the people of New York as marking the establishment of popular rather than saloon sovereignty in regard to the sale of intoxicants, and that it will be accepted as of that significance, with the understanding that it is to be modified, according to its effects, the general principle being involved now and the various controversies as to the rate of taxation, according to localities, and the division of the liquor revenue among the funds, shall be changed as may be determined after the provisions that are in dispute have been tried. Such a law has to grow."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*

No Quietus on Prohibition.—"The New York *Press* says that the object of the Raines bill is to take the saloon out of politics. We are disposed to give *The Press* credit for sense enough to know better, and that its statement is only a plain lie, an attempt to deliberately deceive its readers. The very existence of the saloon depends on politics, and so long as the saloon is permitted to live it will remain in politics. The object of the Raines bill is to create a vast political machine for the Republican Party and to keep the liquor vote well within its ranks. If the Republican bosses think that the Raines law is going to put a quietus on Prohibition agitation they will very soon discover their mistake."—*The True Reform (Proh.), New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



NAIL IT GOOD AND STRONG.

—*The Post, Cincinnati,*

THE Kentuckians are unduly excited over the Senatorship. The Senate is not so much in need of Senators as statesmen.—*The Journal, New York.*

If the Salvation Army languishes, we don't know what on earth will become of the popular taste for Wagner music.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

As yet it is only a guerrilla war that is being carried on between Señor de Lome and the United States Senate.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

MISS FLAGLER's three-hour sentence will probably be a precedent for the English court that convicts Dr. Jameson.—*The Eagle, Wichita.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the new photography, it still takes death to discover a man's virtues.—*The Press, New York.*

MAJOR MCKINLEY possibly does not care whether a high protective tariff is paid in silver or gold so long as it is paid.—*The Star, Washington.*

KRÜGER and Menelek will now form a zweibund, with the motto "Keep off the grass."—*The Express, Buffalo.*

MCKINLEY's adaptation of Whitney's bimetallism platform makes a copyright suit possible.—*The Journal, New York.*

SPAIN appears to be as ignorant of the New World as it was in 1492.—*The Post, Houston, Texas.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A STUDY OF ELEONORA DUSE.

A DEEPLY discerning study of the personality and art of Mme. Duse, by Mr. Paul Schleuther, appears in *The Looker-On*, an authorized translation of which was made by Messrs. A. M. von Blomberg and Maynard Butler. The critic sets out by saying that the physical as well as the mental scope of the actor is of importance, and argues that it is nonsensical to require the dramatic critic to give an opinion with regard to every detail without taking personal appearance into account. He illustrates his position by saying that if a cross-eyed man should play the part of the archer Tell, the conscientious reporter would have, for Schiller's sake, to declare that Tell was cross-eyed. Mr. Schleuther admits that he has had no opportunity for observing Mme. Duse off the stage. He can not therefore answer the inquisitive who question as to what Mme. Duse does in every-day life; whether she looks young or old, blooming or sickly, whether she is silent or talkative, whether she is "nice," to whom and how long she has been married, what skeleton she keeps in her closet, or what are her favorite dishes. He says:

"Outside of her rôles I have seen her only when, at the close of each act—according to a doubtful, tho in this case pardonable custom—the continuous roar of applause made the curtain rise again and again, and she stood before us, holding the hand of her associate *André*, motionless, with raised eyebrows, and exhausted and melancholy look of suffering on her pale face, her slight shoulders wrapped in a cloak (her favorite garment), her lithe figure leaning slightly to one side, resembling a slender, lonely willow on the river-bank, worn by the storm. The same picture was almost invariably presented. No self-conscious smile of thanks, but, on the other hand, no naive joy in success, stole from her pained lips. Only when the curtain was about to fall she would turn to her friend with a questioning look, as if to ask whether the applause of the people were not at last over. Then, at times, with an upward movement of her long, delicate hands, she would run her fingers, as she is fond of doing while acting, through her wavy black hair, which she invariably wears drawn up in a simple Grecian knot. In order to make the difference between one character and another, she does not depend upon the fancies of the hairdresser.

"Mme. Duse is neither tall nor short. She can never be in physical disproportion to those with whom she is acting, and she is Italian to her finger-tips. In this lies the secret of her artistic power, as well as of her artistic limitations; in this lies also her peculiar charm and the strangeness of her personality. If one is inclined to pronounce her ugly on account of this strangeness, that is his own affair. In a distribution of prizes for beauty, Mme. Duse would not fare well, it is true; nor would old Louis



ELEONORA DUSE.

(From a Copyrighted Photograph by Anne Dupont,
New York.)

of Bavaria probably have hung her portrait in his gallery; but if she were more beautiful, she would be less pliable to changes of expression, and consequently would be the worse actress. A beautiful face is generally regular and classical in outline; and a regular face is usually by preference immobile. Regularity is immutable. It may please the sculptor, who has to seize and fix one single moment; the actor, on the other hand, depends upon change rather than upon stability."

Mr. Schleuther says that Mme. Duse is a "liberator," in so far as she helps toward freeing us from the curse of blind worship of beauty, and adds that just those things which we do not think beautiful in her really heighten and multiply her means of dramatic expression. He suggests that if her forehead were higher, her nose more Grecian or Roman, her mouth softer in curve, her neck fuller, her movements yet more flexible, her bearing nobler, they could give us only some one or another of the many impressions they now give us. "But," says he, "if Mme. Duse is not beautiful, *she can become beautiful*, for the expression of her face responds to every feeling within her." We quote again:

"The power of giving visible expression to all that goes on in her innermost soul makes her differ favorably from all German actresses of the present day. This play of feature is a natural gift; no one could have taught her that, and no one can learn it of her. Never has any living being given us such an impression of death as Mme. Duse, when, as *Fedora*, she feels the poison in her blood, and, worse still, in her soul. She needs for these transformations none of those outer arts, among which she seems to scorn even the art of painting. She succeeds in bringing about these transformations by the force of her feeling alone, which changes her expression imperceptibly. You gaze into the enigma of this countenance as you gaze into the wonder of the clouds, when in a clear moonlight night they hurry across a large sheet of water, ruffled by the gentle air, a whole world of fabulous beings drifting past. Now it is a flying crane, then before you know it, it takes the shape of a hound. Who knows how it happened? Just so, gradually, and yet suddenly, one expression gives place to another on Duse's face. . . .

"And as with her face, so with her whole figure. Ladies who understand the matter tell me that Mme. Duse dresses in accordance with the latest Parisian fashions. However that may be, one thing is certain: this clinging style which reminds one partly of the classic robe, partly of the costume of the Empire, is suited in the highest degree to her slender, supple figure. It gives her ample opportunity for free movement. Her bust is not tightly laced, or forced into an unnatural shape. Mme. Duse may cross her legs like a man, when the dramatic moment implies meditation, or when the weightiness of the situation permits or even demands a naive neglect of good manners. However costly the materials may be by means of which Mme. Duse achieves her success in costume, yet her aim in dress is, almost invariably, simplicity. Her costume is like her acting. The most natural effects are attained by means of the highest and most refined art. She gives only white, shimmering garments to *Camille*, who, purified by love, rises above the mire of the earth. She gives only black, heavy garments to the *Princess Fedora*, who goes out to avenge the murder of her lover. No jewelry is used to embellish her outward appearance. Not a ring weighs on her expressive hands. She often seems to grasp the empty air as if trying to seize the fruit of Tantalus; again she clenches her hands, but most often they stray unconsciously to her head. If our actresses often appear like mere dress models, with Duse everything that she dons seems to subject itself, with a sort of glad humility, to that which she is. And the shades of her emotion are evident, even when she turns her back to the public, which really does not seem to exist for her."

BURNS DONE INTO FRENCH.—Here is a literal translation of what the Frenchman makes of one of Burns's poems:

Oh, if thou wert exposed to the cold hurricane,
On the meadow down there, on the meadow down there,
Opposing my plaid to its anger,
I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee.

Now compare those lines with these:

Oh, were thou in the cauld blast,
On yonder lea, on yonder lea,
My plaidie tae the angry airt,
I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee,

and you will have some idea of what Burns must sound like to the afflicted French.—*The Westminster Gazette*.

CHOICE OF LITERARY COMPANY.

"HANG the age!" cried Charles Lamb, "I will write for antiquity." And he did, says Prof. Woodrow Wilson, in an article on "An Author's Choice of Company," in the March *Century*. Professor Wilson observes that once and again, it would seem, a man is born into the world belated; strayed out of a past age, he comes among us like an alien, lives removed and singular, and dies a stranger. He thinks that there was a touch of this strangeness in Charles Lamb, who drew aloof in his studies, affected a "self-pleasing quaintness" in his style, took no pains to hit the taste of his day, and wandered at sweet liberty in an age which could scarcely have bred such another. Lamb is here quoted as saying that when a new book came out he always read an old one. Professor Wilson ruminates on the character of Lamb as follows:

"The case ought, surely, to put us occasionally upon reflecting. May an author not in some degree, by choosing his literary company, choose also his literary character, and so when he comes to write, write himself back to his masters? May he not, by examining his own tastes and yielding himself obedient to his natural affinities, join what congenial group of writers he will? The question can be argued very strongly in the affirmative, and that not alone because of Charles Lamb's case. It might be said that Lamb was antique only in the forms of his speech, that he managed very cleverly to hit the taste of his age in the substance of what he wrote, for all the phraseology had so strong a flavor of quaintness and was not at all in the mode of the day. It would not be easy to prove that; but it really does not matter whether it is true or not. In his tastes, certainly, Lamb was an old author, not a new one; a 'modern antique,' as Hood called him. He wrote for his own age, of course, because there was no other age at hand to write for, and the age he liked best was past and gone; but he wrote what he fancied the great generations gone by would have liked, and what, as it has turned out in the generosity of fortune, subsequent ages have warmly loved and reverently canonized him for writing, as if there were a casual taste that belongs to a day and generation, and also a permanent taste which is without date, and he had hit the latter.

"Great authors are not often men of fashion. Fashion is always a harness and restraint, whether it be fashion in dress or fashion in vice or fashion in literary art, in thought and expression; and a man who is bound by it is caught and formed in a fleeting mode. The great writers are always innovators; for they are always frank, natural, and downright, and frankness and naturalness always disturb, when they do not wholly break down, the fixed and complacent order of fashion. No genuine man can be deliberately in the fashion, indeed, in what he says, if he have any movement of thought or individuality in him. He remembers what Aristotle says, or, if he does not, his own pride and manliness fill him with the thought instead. The very same action that is noble if done for the satisfaction of one's own sense of right or purpose of self-development, said the Stagirite, may, if done to satisfy others, become menial and slavish. 'It is the object of any action or study that is all-important,' and if the author's chief object be to please he is condemned already. The true spirit of authorship is a spirit of liberty which scorns the slave's trick of imitation. It is a masterful spirit of conquest within the sphere of ideas and of artistic form—an impulse of empire and origination."

Further on, remarking that no man who has anything to say need stop and bethink himself whom he may please or displease in the saying of it, Professor Wilson says:

"He has but one day to write in, and that is his own. He need not fear that he will too much ignore it. He will address the men he knows when he writes, whether he be conscious of it or not; he may dismiss all fear on that score, and use his liberty to the utmost. There are some things that can have no antiquity and must ever be without date, and genuineness and spirit are of their number. A man who has these must ever be 'timely,' and at the same time fit to last, if he can get his qualities into what he writes. He may freely read, too, what he will that is congenial, and form himself by companionships that are chosen simply because they are to his taste; that is, if he be genuine and

in very truth a man of independent spirit. Lamb would have written 'for antiquity' with a vengeance had his taste for the quaint writers of an elder day been an affectation, or the authors he liked men themselves affected and ephemeral. No age this side antiquity would ever have vouchsafed him a glance or a thought. But it was not an affectation, and the men he preferred were as genuine and as spirited as he was. He was simply obeying an affinity and taking cheer after his own kind. A man born into the real patriciate of letters may take his pleasure in what company he will without taint or loss of caste; may go confidently abroad in the free world of books and choose his friendships without fear of offense."

A CRITICAL ESTIMATE OF THE OPERA OF
"THE SCARLET LETTER."

THE three-act opera of "The Scarlet Letter," the libretto by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, and the music by Mr. Walter Damrosch, which was recently produced in this city, is the subject of a *critique* by Mr. Philip Woolf in *The American Art Journal* (March 7). Mr. Lathrop calls attention to the fact that his text is "an original dramatic poem on the old theme." In other words he wishes his libretto to be judged on its own merits, and with no direct reference to Hawthorne's masterpiece. On this point Mr. Woolf says:

"The demand is reasonable, but is it just? Has the dramatist right to take a classic novel, pervert its meaning, rob it of all its high characteristics, change the coloring, and debase the art to fit it for the dramatic stage? Some changes must be made; but is it necessary to tear the soul from the work, or is it an 'absurdity' to protest against the needless desecration? To take an example: In Mr. Lathrop's version of the story, *Hester* poisons herself. To me no dramatic license will excuse this astonishing blunder; for the *Hester* who wore the scarlet letter, whether in the original novel or in Mr. Lathrop's text, was incapable of doing this act. . . . He calls his poem 'The Scarlet Letter.' He informs us that it is 'after Hawthorne's romance,' and he uses the names used by the novelist. *Hester Prynne* means, if it means anything, the *Hester Prynne* created by Hawthorne's genius, and to make this woman, who bore her agonizing life-long burden as an expiation of her crime, add to the crime by committing self-murder, is an inexcusable insult to high art."

The foregoing is but a brief part of Mr. Woolf's criticism of the libretto, after which he takes up the music, saying, in part:

"As a first attempt in a heroic line Mr. Damrosch's music is deserving of high praise. It is dignified music, and if it fails to be completely satisfactory, the reason is that Mr. Damrosch unconsciously is always forcing a comparison between himself and Wagner. He is not a plagiarist; he has abundant original ideas of his own; but he follows in the footsteps of the giant whose shadow constantly falls on him. . . .

"There is but little melody in Mr. Damrosch's opera—melody, that is, in the untechnical meaning of the word—excepting the wholly delightful madrigal and *Hester's* song to the brook, which, both from an art and technical view-point is deserving of the very highest praise. There is but little upon which the memory can pleasantly dwell. Then the music is lacking in passion and spontaneity. Mr. Damrosch treats love in a cold and philosophic manner—from the head and not from the heart. The mood is best described in Mr. Lathrop's words. In the first act, where the heroic *Hester* refuses to reveal the name of her guilty partner, *Arthur*, who is gazing at her agony, placidly observes: 'Oh, marvel! She will not speak! Oh, wondrous kindness of a woman's heart!'

"When he brings the lovers together, Mr. Damrosch seems to say, 'Oh, what a wondrous power is love!' and then he sets about solving the problem with the aid of pure intellect alone. He never allows us to see into the poor, bruised heart of the woman. If we forget the novel . . . *Hester* would have no more vitality to us than a faded portrait seen in the dim church light."

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON'S gift of books to the Boston Public Library comprises one thousand volumes relating to the history of woman in all lands and ages. The collection was begun in 1846 with the purchase of Mrs. Hugo Reid's "Plea for Woman," and has been continued ever since.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE life of Bayard Taylor was so varied and so busy that a mere catalog of his industry would fill a small volume, yet Prof. Albert H. Smyth has managed to get into a small and handy book a great deal more than catalogic information. Professor Smyth says in his introduction that Pennsylvania has not been well treated by the historians of American literature. He notes the fact that only twelve of the one hundred and sixty poets recorded in "Griswold's Cemetery," as Dr. Holmes called "The Poets and Poetry of America," are Pennsylvanians. But passing over Professor Smyth's exceedingly interesting introductory remarks, we take up the thread of his narrative. Bayard Taylor's father, Joseph, was a direct descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Taylor, of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, who came over with William Penn, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. We are told that the family lived obedient to Quaker principles until Bayard's grandfather, John Taylor, married Ann Bucher, the daughter of a Swiss Mennonite. For refusing to say that he was sorry for his runaway love-match, John Taylor was expelled from the meeting.

Joseph Taylor and Rebecca Way were married, in Brandywine Township, October 15, 1818. Bayard Taylor was the fourth

child of this marriage. Through his mother he was related to the ancient family of the Mendenhalls. Professor Smyth says:

"Altho Joseph Taylor was not a member of the Society of Friends, his children were instructed in Quaker manners and beliefs, and upon Quaker principles the steadfast faith and simple morals of Bayard Taylor rested. His mother's earnest teaching of non-resistance and the sin of swearing had its legitimate fruit in 'the chastity of temperate blood' and 'the settled faith that nothing shakes.' Once, after a homily upon swearing, the lad was seized with such a desire to swear that he went forth alone into a field, and there 'snatched a fearful joy' by cleansing his stuffed bosom of all the perilous oaths he had ever heard. The childish mutiny was a portent of his future rebellion against the 'pious Quaker repression' of which he speaks in 'Home Pastors':

'Weary am I with all this preaching the force of example,
Painful duty to self, and painfuller still to one's neighbor,
Moral shibboleths, dinned in one's ears with slavering unction,
Till, for the sake of a change, profanity loses its terrors.'

Bayard Taylor had among his literary contemporaries many detractors. Malicious falsehoods concerning him, says Professor Smyth, were invented and circulated. One epigrammatic fiction more ingenious than the rest was widely repeated. To quote:

"It has become one of the best-known anecdotes of literary men. The bare mention of the name of Bayard Taylor is sufficient to recall the statement that Humboldt once said that of all men he had ever known Taylor had traveled the farthest and had seen the least. The story was witty, and it had an air of verisimilitude. It was such a thing as Humboldt might have said, for Taylor made no pretensions to scientific knowledge; he did not assume to know scientifically the geology and the sociology of the countries he visited. The things over which the author of



BAYARD TAYLOR.

'Cosmos' would have paused in delighted surprise Taylor does not see or at least says nothing about. He sketches the gay, the bizarre, the exterior life of the countries that he visits. The story nevertheless was entirely without foundation and was invented by Park Benjamin, who, upon his death-bed, acknowledged having originated it."

As samples of the nuggets of this delving into the life of Taylor we gather the following:

"Grace Greenwood tells of an interesting afternoon in the Old Corner Bookstore in Boston, when Taylor, in a weary and a somewhat petulant mood, dissuaded her from lecturing, saying that it was an occupation full of misery, that he himself detested it, and that an audience seemed to him no other thing than a collection of cabbage-heads. A few minutes later Mr. Emerson congratulated her upon the thought of lecturing, saying that there was recompense for all the hardships of the work in the kind words and the smiling faces and the bright eyes of the audience.

"T. Buchanan Read took him to Hammersmith to call on Leigh Hunt, then seventy-three years old. Hunt showed him his curious collection of locks of hair of the poets. 'That thin tuft of brown silky fibers,' writes Taylor, describing his visit, 'could it really have been shorn from Milton's head? I asked myself. "Touch it," said Leigh Hunt, "and then you will have touched Milton's self." "There is a love in hair, tho it be dead," said I, as I did so, repeating a line from Hunt's own sonnet on this lock.'"

"At the Piraeus Taylor saw Mrs. Black, 'the Maid of Athens' to whom Byron sang in impossible and ungrammatical Greek. Mavrocordatos, old and blind, the friend and ally of Byron, was still living. Dr. Schöll, in whose arms Otfried Müller died, and who was one of the physicians who attended upon Byron at Misolonghi, recounted the closing scene of the poet's life to Taylor, while Mr. Finlay, the historian of Medieval Greece, told him the circumstances under which Byron contracted his fatal illness."

Professor Smyth observes that Taylor's education came largely from travel; that "he picked his knowledge from the living bush." "He was not sure of the correctness of the Latin title of his poem, 'Notus Ignoto.' He was fifty before he took up the study of Greek." Dipping further into the book, we make another extract:

"Bayard Taylor was never more delighted than when in Iceland he was called 'the American Skald.' Nothing kindled his pride and his pleasure like praise of his poetry. His fame as a traveler and a journalist, however wide and secure, was slightly weighed by him; and the superficial repute that came with lecturing and with editing brought him regret rather than satisfaction. The laurels he coveted were far other than these. In his inmost heart, nourishing his wonderful vitality, burned a sacred and unquenchable ambition to bear the name of poet, and to be reckoned with those great singers who have flashed the torch of spiritual life above the throngs of men. All other efforts and aspirations were subordinated to this absorbing passion. No praise of his miscellaneous achievements, when he was winning and wearing proud distinction in statecraft, in scholarship, and in letters, could reconcile him to the slightest sense of failure in his poetic endeavor. He toiled terribly, he exhausted himself with the multitude of his tasks, 'he wore himself out and perished prematurely of hard and sometimes bitter work.' The recompense was in the sweet silent hours—'the holy hours,' as Klopstock called them—dedicated to poetry. He was saved from the cynicism and hardness that are often the consequence of such companionship and such toil as were sometimes his in New York, not only by the sweetness and gentleness of his disposition but by the refreshing and purifying influence of his single-hearted devotion to the highest poetry. George Henry Boker well says: 'His childlike purity and joyousness of heart he owed to the worship of an art for which his reverence was boundless. . . . He believed himself to be a poet—of what stature and quality it is now for the world to decide—and in that faith he wrought at his vocation with an assiduity and a careful husbanding of his time and opportunities for mental and for written poetical composition, that was wonderful as an exhibition of human industry, and in its many and varied results, when we take into consideration his wandering life and his diversified and exacting employments.'

"The passion to be remembered with those who in song have

lent a glory to the language we inherit, was the inspiration and the disappointment of his life. It was with a smile that had a touch of sadness in it that he told of his encounter with a stranger who asked permission to take him by the hand, saying that he had read and enjoyed all his books. 'And what do you think of my poetry?' asked Taylor. 'Poetry,' was the astonished reply, 'did you ever write any poetry?'

One more quotation:

"His early life had been warped by sentimentality and cribbed by repression. Two centuries of Quaker ancestry had condemned him to slow development. From the first there was a purely literary strain in his blood, but the nice sense of proportion and of harmony was slowly arrived at. He was, he said, ten years behind every other American author; but when those who had the start of him flowered and ceased, he was stepping on with quick impatience to more novel experiments and to more conspicuous results. The really great things of which he was capable were still before him when he died, with more unfulfilled renown and unaccomplished growth within him than any other man in American letters."

STEVENSON'S ECCENTRIC DRESS.

A N opposite neighbor of Stevenson's in Edinburgh—Eva Blantyre Simpson—but one who never met him "till the century had left middle age behind it and was well over its three-score and ten," writes entertainingly about him in *The Independent*. Among other things she gives this fine little insight of his spirit of fun :

"Louis was brought up on the Shorter Catechism, and that 'Sabbath observance which makes a series of grim and perhaps serviceable pauses in the tenor of Scotch boyhood,' of which he wrote. He was astonished and puzzled to find we younger members of a 'long' family had eluded the catechism, and only knew a few meter psalms and paraphrases to prate if reviewed. He once persisted he heard us wrangling as to whether there were eleven or twelve Commandments. Finding we denied, and were offended by this statement, he was profuse in his apologies, tho he stuck to his doubts as to the knowledge thereof of the Scotch heathen, as he dubbed us."

It is well known that Stevenson evaded as far as possible every conventional demand concerning dress. How he had to be managed may be gathered from the following recital :

"He was very sensitive to ridicule, which made him merciful on the tender points in the feelings of others. We used to amalgamate to heckle him on his shabbiness and peculiarities of dress, which drew adverse remarks upon him. With many vehement gesticulations he would protest they did not arise from affectation. I verily believe that he stuck to his long hair, his velveteen jacket, from the 'accent of his mind' that abhorred conventionality and social fetters. One evening the grime of town was on his white flannel shirt. He was called on to note how his friends' orthodox starched linen had withstood the November fog. He appeared joyously a few evenings after in a black flannel one. When it was suggested he should number the collars of his new garments so as to allow the world to know when he put one on afresh, the triumphant light faded from his face and he fell in a dismayed heap into his corner of the sofa, burying his face in his slender, invalid hands, while his long hair fell in lank locks over them. The black flannels turned rusty in the tub and were shortly abandoned. When the friend whose voice 'rang in the empty vestibules of youth "On an Islet,"' was going to be married, Stevenson had to officiate as groomsman. He allowed himself to be led to the tailor's and had his clothes ordered for him. Their rigidity terrified him. He begged for a velvet collar to a frock coat, a gayer waistcoat; but his tailor, backed by his two companions, remonstrated: 'On this occasion you must allow me to use my judgment; you can order what eccentricities you like when you have only yourself to please.' This quelled him, but these clothes were a source of childish interest to him. He dressed at our house, as his people were at their cottage under the shadow of the Pentlands. He felt so unique in orthodox attire

we had difficulty in persuading him we were not chaffing, when we did not laugh when he appeared. Just as we thought he had started, he rushed back and stood on a chair to see himself once more in the sideboard mirror, and with a smile of incredulous amusement he sallied forth, apprehensively fearing jeers from an astonished people. He came in one Sunday evening, saying he had gone to church with his parents in these 'marriage garments.' He was quite chagrined they were so pleased at his appearance, and he kept marveling that what to him was a singular garb had drawn no wondering notice down on his tall-hatted head.

Another suit of ordinary clothes, some one had cajoled him into buying, cost him an evil *quart d'heure*. They were very light-colored tweeds, and he wore them one day when he joined us in London. He called on us constantly for admiration, and we flattered him nobly, for he was full of the guileless transparent vanity of a child. Walking up the pathway by Holland House some smut fell, and Stevenson fled—a light-robed, thin form scudding along the alley—till breathless he stopped and turned a terrified look back, asking, 'Have any blacks fallen on my angel clothes?' The question suggested a means to chastise his overweening pride. We pretended to remove the offending body from the angelic coat—abused the clumsiness of an assisting brother for smudging a smut on to the anxious victim's shoulder. He walked on, sadly ill at ease. We were possessed by demons of chaff—we rubbed in that imaginary smudge, condoling and suggesting remedies, while Louis tried to see it himself in plate-glass windows. We were hard-hearted. His pained, nearly weeping expression only urged us on to further flights of fancy, till he tore off his angel coat in the High Street, Kensington. Seeing it still immaculate, the weight of anxiety passed off his face. Then he cast a reproachful glance at us; but with a smile in eyes and lips said, pathetically: 'Eh—you two brutes, to misquote a well-known author.' After deliberating if it were warm enough to allow him to continue his walk in his shirt sleeves, he very leisurely resumed his coat, and the crowd which was gathering dispersed."

NOTES.

IN a critical notice of "New Poems by Christina Rossetti, hitherto unpublished or uncollected, edited by W. M. Rossetti," Mr. Edmund Gosse says, in *The St. James's Gazette*: "These 'New Poems' are, to a very large extent, not finished compositions at all; they are studies or fragments, they are canvases smudged in and turned with their face to the wall. They are often variations on a theme which the artist treated elsewhere with complete success. Mr. Rossetti, in his conscientious way, prints them all with their dates, so that we can see what were rejected from 'Goblin Market' in 1862, what from the volume of 1866, what from the 'Poems' of 1875; they are the very chips from Miss Christina's workshop. The moral is, of course, that carpenters should burn their chips. If authors wish to be remembered only by their best they should guard against conscientious executors, and the only perfect protection is the fireplace. . . . In short, by leaving out all the unfinished poems, all the trivial domestic pieces, all the verses in Italian, all the 'Juvenile' section, and all the experiments and repetitions, Mr. Rossetti might have prepared for us a little book of 100 pages, largely leaded, in which the life-work of his celebrated sister might have closed in dignity. As it is, he has given occasion to the indifferent to blaspheme, and has forgotten the warning of Bacon, that 'the majesty of good things is such that the confines of them should be revered.'

IN a New York letter to *The Literary World*, Boston, Mr. John D. Barry says: "We have been hearing of late so much about the enormous prices paid to popular authors that one might fancy that literature had changed from one of the least remunerative to one of the most lucrative of the professions. Such, however, is far from being the truth. I have sometimes wondered if the mass of writers who live by their pens do not severely suffer from the high payment which the few who are on the top wave of public favor are able to command. At any rate, I frequently hear in New York of the very low rates paid by certain periodicals, which are, nevertheless, overstocked with available material of good quality. A few months ago the editor of a publication with many thousands of readers announced to his contributors that in future his rate of payment would be reduced by fifty per cent.; yet he seems to be able to retain nearly all of his former writers! What a commentary this is on the state of the literary market of the present time!"

THE opinions of Sarah Grand on Mr. Hardy's "Jude the Obscure" and Mr. Grant Allen's "The Woman Who Did" are interesting. To an interviewer of *The Humanitarian* she said: I have a great respect for Mr. Hardy's genius, but I can not make out whether he intended to teach anything by "Jude the Obscure." The work is colossal in strength, but ethically it is amorphous. I perceive no special teaching in it." Her reply to the question, "What do you think of 'The Woman Who Did?'" was more pointed. "It seems to me," she said, "that Mr. Grant Allen wants us to return to the customs of the poultry-yard."

SCIENCE.

ECHOES OF THE RÖNTGEN DISCOVERY.

THE daily press has not yet finished with the X rays, but it is probable that they are now fast passing out of the sensational news phase, and are settling down into that of sober scientific discussion. What is new in this line is chiefly in the direction of corollaries or echoes of Professor Röntgen's work. Some of these we will proceed to mention, first quoting a paragraph or two from a general review of the subject contributed to *The Electrical World* (March 7) by D. W. Hering, who thus graphically compares the sensational news of Professor Röntgen's experiments to the sudden discovery of a new gold region:

"The startling and sensational form in which the extraordinary possibilities of the rays were announced—capability of revealing bones within the flesh, coins within the purse, an object within a perfectly dark chamber—by means of photography, stimulated hosts of inquirers and imitators into a scientific scramble, the like of which has probably never before been seen."

"It has been like a rush to the gold-fields, and might perhaps recall to a forty-niner some of the incidents of that eventful period of discovery. In this instance too, as in that, it is probable that much of the final profit will be derived, not from the gold-digging, but from such other interests as grow out of it. The customary period for a nine days' wonder has now expired, and the subject is returning to its legitimate bounds of scientific periodicals, physical, electrical, and medical."

It may be fairly said that the only practical application that is at present being made of the discovery is the medical or surgical, but in this the results have really been of great value already. In such a paper as *The British Medical Journal*, for instance, we find several pages given up to the subject containing articles and communications entitled, "Report on the Application of the New Photography to Medicine and Surgery;" "Position of a Broken Needle in the Foot Determined by Means of Röntgen's Rays;" "Use of Röntgen's Rays in the Diagnosis of Painful Toe;" and "Therapeutic Use of Röntgen's Rays." These titles are alone sufficient to show the actual use of the new discovery. Of its possible extension Dr. H. W. Cattell writes as follows to *Science* from the University of Pennsylvania, at the close of a long review of the applications of X rays in surgery:

"The suggestion has been made that in our large cities skiagraphic institutions should be erected and equipped, to which physicians or surgeons could send patients, and where, under their direction, pictures of the desired portion of the body could be prepared, just as a physician now writes a prescription which is sent to the druggist to be compounded. Our large hospitals where numerous accident cases are brought should have in the near future a plant sufficient to prepare skiagraphic reproductions at short notice."

Of the applications that are at present more curious than practical (tho one can hardly predict what the future of any of them may be) are the devices for rendering the shadowgraphs immediately visible by throwing them on a fluorescent screen instead of a photographic plate. Some progress has been made in these. The one first reported—that of Professor Salvioni of Perugia, Italy—was described some time ago in the daily papers, but the results were received with a certain amount of skepticism. They have since been repeated and extended, however, both in England and the United States. A. A. Campbell Swinton writes as follows to *The British Medical Journal* concerning his own method, which he entitles "Cryptoscopy":

"I have succeeded, by means of the Röntgen rays, in actually seeing the coins inside a leather purse, the metal instruments inside a closed wood and leather case, a coin through a piece of wood half an inch in thickness, and also through a sheet of aluminum. Photography was not employed, but the shadows of the enclosed objects were made directly visible to the eye by

means of a fluorescent screen. . . . The apparatus consisted of a tube of opaque pasteboard with a simple aperture at one end, to which the eye was applied. The other end was provided with an opaque diaphragm of double black paper upon which, on the inner side, was laid a piece of blotting-paper impregnated with platinocyanide of barium in a crystalline state."

"The purse or other object was held against the diaphragm with the Crookes's tube beyond it, so that the rays from the latter cast a shadow of the coins through the leather and black paper upon the inner impregnated screen. The platinocyanide fluoresced brightly under the stimulus of the rays on those portions of the blotting-paper where no shadow was cast, and consequently the form of the metallic objects was made clearly visible. Non-metallic objects were also clearly seen, tho more faintly, owing to their greater transparency to the rays."

"Besides being exceedingly interesting in itself, and possibly capable of sufficient improvement to render it of service in medicine and surgery, the appliance will be very useful for the purpose of ascertaining without the tedious process of exposing and developing a plate whether any given Crookes's tube is suitable as regards exhaustion and form for photographic purposes. It can be seen at once whether the tube is working at the best advantage, and is giving clearly defined shadows."

"P. S.—Since writing the above I have been able to see quite distinctly the bones in the thick portion of my own hand."

The same method has been tried in this country by Professor Wright of Yale and by Edward W. Thompson of New York, who writes to *The Medical News* (March) that his fluorescent screen responds so quickly that the motion of invisible objects can clearly be seen on it. He says:

"An experiment was performed consisting in opening and closing a pair of pincers which were absolutely invisible to the eye, but the shadow of the moving parts was clearly visible upon the screen. A chain was shaken back and forth; and the separate links moving relatively to each other were clearly visible. These experiments would prove that with the present condition of the X rays the skeleton of a fish could be seen to move backward and forward in the act of swimming, as well as the skeleton of small objects while in motion, and performing the functions of life."

To obtain such delicate results the screen must of course be very sensitive, and Mr. Thompson describes at length his plan for making it so. Of the purely scientific results obtained by recent experiment the most striking is that described in *The American Journal of Science* (March) by Professor Rowland of Johns Hopkins, which seems to show that the main source of the X rays is a minute point on the anode or positive pole. No X rays came from the cathode, nor were there any from the glass of the tube as Professor Röntgen asserted. These results come from high authority but await confirmation. Several experimenters report that they have obtained shadowgraphs by strong sunlight or the electric arc, and have argued that these light-rays must contain X rays; but the best authorities agree that such results are not due to X rays at all, but to the penetration of substances like ebonite and wood by actual light. In fact, it has been clearly shown that the photography of obscure objects can be obtained in several very different ways. For instance, it is asserted by *Cosmos* (Paris, February 20) that M. Murat, of Havre, has obtained photographs superior to those of Röntgen by raising what M. G. Le Bon, its discoverer, calls "dark light," which is obtained by passing sunlight through metal plates, as in the new method of photographing the solar corona recently described in THE LITERARY DIGEST. This "dark light" is regarded by its discoverer as a new form of energy altogether—perhaps occupying a middle ground between ordinary light and electricity, and we shall perhaps hear more of it in future, tho some of Le Bon's French critics already asserted that he too has been deceived by filtration of light through his plate-holder. It has also been claimed that similar results have been obtained from simple magnetic action, but this, it would seem, can hardly be accepted without further confirmation.

ARTIFICIAL WHIRLWINDS AND WATER-SPOUTS.

STUDY of great atmospheric movements, which is very difficult, owing to their complexity, is in some ways best carried on by experiment. How this is possible is described by M. A. Cornu. This well-known French physicist, in a recent lecture, parts of which we translate from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 15), says:

"The phenomena produced by the rapid rotation of the atmosphere are altogether unique by reason of the singularity of the forces brought into action. The ordinary laws of mechanics, to which daily experience has accustomed us, appear entirely different from those that cyclonic movements seem to obey, but this ought not to surprise us. We have reduced mechanics to its simplest elements—the material point, the constant force, the rectilinear motion; thanks to these simplifications we have been able to treat very well of the motion of spherical projectiles, that of a pendulum, the rotation of a top, etc. But as soon as the solid body becomes of complex form, when the motion that it can assume includes both translation and rotation, our imagination represents it with difficulty, and if to this complication of form is added the resistance of a surrounding medium, then we can have no longer any idea of the probable resultant effect; witness the boomerang. As to the movements of fluids, they are so difficult for us to predict that we are always surprised when we handle a vessel full of water; when the mass of liquid is considerable, the turbulent motions that we cause involuntarily in it are always likely to make us do some careless thing."

"It may, then, be imagined how impossible we find it to foresee the movements of the atmosphere, whose mass is immense, for each cubic meter [yard] weighs 1,300 grams [$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds]; the energy exerted to set such masses in motion is considerable, and, inversely, the stability of the system is enormous, since this energy must be dissipated by passive resistances, chiefly friction on the earth's surface."

Instead, then, of learning about atmospheric motions from calculation, the easiest way is to illustrate them by experiment. A number of such illustrations have been devised by Charles Weyher and they are illustrated here. In one, a sphere composed of ten circular pieces (see Fig. 2) is put in rapid rotation and is found to draw in air at the poles and throw it out again at the equator. That the force of the former movement predominates is shown by the fact that a light balloon, as in the illustration, is attracted to the whirling sphere and circles around it as a satellite. If a basin of warm water be placed below the sphere a miniature waterspout will be produced, a phenomenon shown in a more striking manner by a modification of the apparatus, illustrated above (Fig. 1). Its action is described by the author as follows:

FIG. 1.—Artificial Reproduction of Natural Gyratory Phenomena.

"The rotary fan is placed at the top of a box six feet high, with a glass side; the water slightly heated and having a little soap dissolved in it, is placed in a basin at the bottom. I set the fan going; you soon see the agitation produced in the water, the soap bubbles falling around the foot of a column of vapor; soon the column takes the . . . aspect of a natural waterspout; at the bottom, a fountain of bubbles and drops; above, the drawn-out form of a tube of vapor. A light balloon placed at the surface of the water is at first drawn to the center and held captive there; by accelerating the rotation, which increases the power of the

whirlwind, the balloon is raised by the spout, whose axis it follows, sometimes to its entire height.

"The spiral movement of this light balloon, as well as the aspect of the nebulous column show well the constitution of the waterspout; there can be seen two sets of spiral currents, one

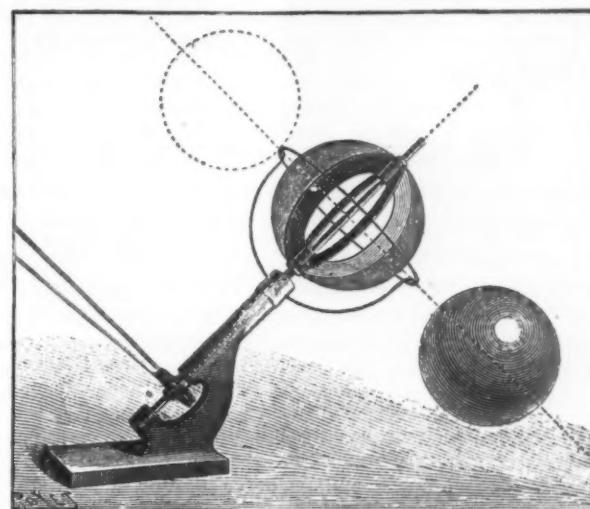


FIG. 2.—Artificial Reproduction of Natural Gyratory Phenomena.

ascending, the other descending; it is a perpetual up-and-down movement between the fan above and the surface of the water. As all the currents turn in the same direction, if those that ascend describe right-handed spirals, those that descend describe left-handed spirals. The failure to recognize this double movement of ascent and descent has caused an eternal misunderstanding between the partisans of ascending currents in whirlwinds and those who maintain that there are only descending ones.

"The ascensional movement of light balloons carried up by the vortex shows the ascending current very well; it is more difficult to put in evidence the descending region (referred to in certain theories as the only one that exists) because it occupies an extremely small space; it is confined to the interior of the nebulous column, which by its dark shade denotes a central void; I can nevertheless show it to you by the aid of a very simple artifice. If we hold at the top of the spout a smoke-emitting body we shall see this smoke sucked into the interior of the column, assume the form of an inverted cone, and descend toward the surface of the water. This is exactly what we see in nature when, in that waterspout, the clouds descend in a spindle-shaped mass that meets the center of the column formed by the water at the surface of the foaming sea. It is possible to form this waterspout in conditions identical with those met with in nature, and the experiment has been made; it is sufficient to place in a corner of the hall a small boiler whose vapor is conducted by a tube to the upper part of the apparatus represented in the illustration. The aerial whirl seizes this ar-

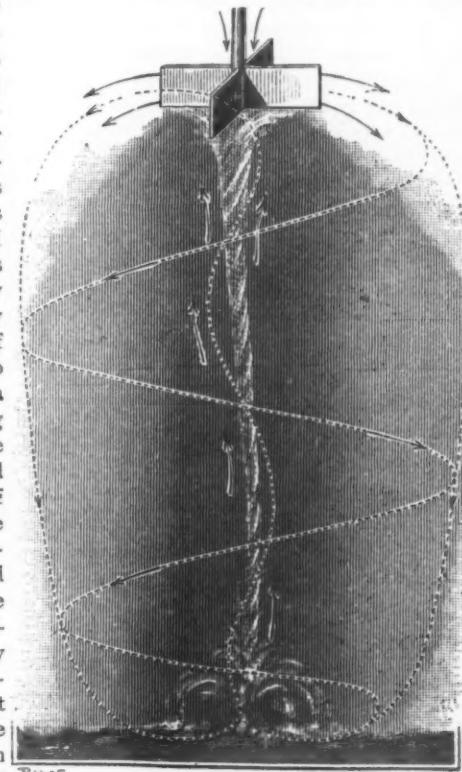


FIG. 3.—Double Direction of the Currents in a Waterspout.

tificial cloud and forms it into an inverted cone whose point is drawn out and descends into the interior of the spout. . . . This is the inoffensive part of the waterspout, so to speak; the terrible part is invisible, it is formed by the air that whirls around this core. In the experiment just performed the inverse is true; the outer whirl is visible, thanks to the vapor that has been furnished to it; the interior spindle remains dark. Only the introduction of the smoke shows its existence and form."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BEST KIND OF BREAD.

IT has been recognized for some time that the modern processes for making fine wheat flour are lessening the value of the grain as a food by removing some of its most necessary constituents. By some it has been thought that the bran contained these constituents, and they have sought to remedy the matter by adding it to bolted flour. That this does not go far enough in some respects, altho it goes too far in others, is shown by a review of the subject in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* (February 9), parts of which we quote below:

"We have only to consider the composition of the wheat-berry, and to know what portions of it are used for the bread we eat, to realize the amount of material that is wasted in the present system of panification.

"Proceeding from the outside to the inside of the wheat-berry is composed of the following portions: 1. An external wrapping, or episperm, containing only fibers, fatty and aromatic substances, and salts, representing 14.36 per cent. of the total weight of the berry. 2. A farinaceous portion, "equal to 84.21 of the total weight, and whose richness in starch increases from the periphery to the center, whereas the amount of gluten and phosphates increases from the center to the periphery. 3. The germ, or embryo, which is only equal to 1.43 of the weight of the berry, but is very rich in phosphates and in nitrogenous and fatty substances.

"The mineral substances are composed largely of very assimilable phosphates; they are chiefly to be found in the germ, or embryo, which is usually thrown away with the other unused parts, especially now that milling-stones have been replaced by metallic cylinders, and their richness in nitrogenous and fatty matter is relatively considerable. The layer of starch that sticks to the inner layer of the episperm, and is hard to separate from it, remains with the gray meal that is not mixed with the fine white flour, or white meal, for fear of altering the color of the bread.

"In this way is produced a flour of good quality, containing only six grams of mineral substances, whereas the kilogram of wheat that furnished it contains ten. The difference is so marked that the time seems to have come to use every possible effort to find some way of remedying it."

That this is a state of things that really requires a remedy is shown by the fact that these mineral substances—the phosphates—are absolutely necessary for the development of bone and muscle, so much so that phosphates are now administered medicinally in many cases where iron was formerly given. We are thus removing from our food and throwing away the substances that we are forced to take later in the shape of expensive medicinal preparations. To resume the quotation:

"From what we have said it will have been seen that as regards introducing phosphates into our daily food it would be very advantageous to use not only the germs, but the most peripheral gray and red portions of the grain. Bread will only be entire when it contains all the truly alimentary portions of the wheat-berry. "This, however, is very different from what is meant by persons who consider entire bread as ordinary bread to which the bran has been added. Once more let it be said that the only bread worthy of such a denomination is that made with flour containing all the assimilable elements of the wheat by being sent a number of times through the grinding surfaces. The difficulty is to separate by bolting the coarse bran which is of no use from the starchy portions that adhere so closely to the fine bran that lines the coarse wrapping of the berry. . . .

"There is evidently a happy medium to be found between bread that is too white and the too entire bread that certain enthusiasts wish to impose upon us as the ideal of bakery, and which by containing a great deal of bran is useful to persons whose intestinal functions are not what they should be, but is of no advantage to healthy persons. The country bread, *pain de ménage*, which was formerly so extensively used, is both nourishing and agreeable to the taste, and we regret very much that this bread has gradually disappeared from use in large cities as being an inferior article.

"Majendie demonstrated a long time ago that dogs fed exclusively on white bread die in fifty days, whereas they live, and without signs of failing off, on coarse bread. These experiments, which were made many years back, should not have been forgotten, and amply warrant the campaign that has been undertaken in favor of entire bread."

WHAT IS A POISON?

THIS question is propounded to the editor of *The National Druggist* by a correspondent who criticizes the definition of the word "poison" as given by many of the dictionaries. Says this correspondent:

"Webster says a poison is 'any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect.' Now, should there not be a limitation in regards quantity of the substance? It seems so to me; because there is scarcely a substance known which, if taken too freely, will not produce morbid, noxious, and even deadly effects."

To this query *The Druggist* replies editorially as follows:

"Your criticism of the definition given by Webster is entirely justifiable. The definition of the word given in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary is almost identical with that of Webster, and so is that of Dr. Billings in his great National Medical Dictionary. An English authority, whose name escapes us, defines a poison as 'a drug that kills rapidly when administered in small quantity,' which, while it gives the element missing (the limitation referred to by the querist), is far more liable to criticism than those quoted. All poisons are by no means drugs—as witness the poison of typhus, of malaria, etc. A celebrated English toxicologist, recently deceased, we believe, Dr. Melmott Tidey, defined a poison as 'any substance which, otherwise than by the agency of heat or electricity, is capable of destroying life by chemical action or its physiological effects upon the system.' This, too, is not entirely satisfactory, as admitted by the author who confessed the difficulty of giving a true and comprehensive definition. If it were true, there is scarcely a substance in the whole armamentarium of medicine that would not fall under the term. Nobody, for instance, thinks or speaks of quinin as a poison, and yet there are numerous instances recorded wherein it has caused death, to say nothing of the 'morbid' and 'noxious' effects of which we have ample evidence every day. Glycerin, too, merely a feeble laxative when taken into the stomach through the mouth, when introduced into the 'animal organism' by direct injection into the blood causes extreme nervous perturbation, and, in the lower animals, death.

"It would seem to us, therefore, that the following definition would be more nearly correct and comprehensive:

"Any substance which, if introduced into a living organism in small amount, or quantities beyond and over a certain definite limit, which latter is variable in each substance and for each class of organism, is capable of destroying life, either by chemical action or by its physiological effects." Like Dr. Tidey, we believe that 'if a substance is a poison it is deadly—if it is not deadly it is not a poison.' Substances which do not kill are merely noxious or hurtful."

The Breathing of Dogs.—In the normal state a dog executes 20 to 30 respiratory movements a minute, but while he is excited or is running in the heat of the sun this increases to 300 or 350. M. Charles Richet, says *L'Eleveur*, who has investigated the causes of this acceleration, has reached the conclusion that it favors pulmonary evaporation and the cooling of the body. It is thus a sort of pulmonary perspiration. M. Richet has proved by weighing that a dog whose respiration is thus quickened by tenfold loses in one hour 13 grams [about 200 grains] of water vapor to every kilogram [.6 pound] of weight of his body, representing a loss of heat of 6,000 calories—that is, the heat necessary to raise six quarts of water one degree in temperature. The acceleration of breathing is a means of cooling, making up for the dog's lack of perspiration. Dogs thus perspire through the tongue, as the popular saying has it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENTIFIC PLUMBING IN THE KITCHEN.

An interesting fact is noted by *The Sanitary Plumber*, February 15—namely, that the great improvements in plumbing that have been introduced in the past ten years seem altogether to have passed by one part of the house—the kitchen. This appears to be due to lack of appreciation of the fact that this is the important part of the dwelling from a sanitary point of view, and to an idea that any improvement here would be only for the greater comfort of servants who would not appreciate it. The paper above named makes the following sensible editorial remarks on the subject:

"Kitchens are for use in summer-time as well as in winter. Why, then, should the range boiler, or reservoir, as it is more properly designated, be so placed as to radiate its heat in summer-time as well as in winter, thus carrying the summer temperature of the kitchen far above what is really necessary? Why is it not sheathed or covered? It is neglected now principally because nobody cares for Bridget's convenience or comfort. But in disregarding Bridget's interests, the sanitary condition of the household is affected. The range reservoir is not encased simply because no one cares how hot the kitchen is, yet the chambers above the kitchen suffer from the heat, as several members of the family, occupying the sleeping-rooms above, can testify. The range itself is made heavy and cumbersome, because it is assumed that Bridget does not know how to stoke a fire and might abuse or burn out a well-designed apparatus, yet the effect of this is to waste almost as much coal as is utilized to make the house far less comfortable than it would be if a modern designed and well-constructed range were employed. In the laundry the wash-trays are sometimes put in a corner and always against a wall with the light very generally at the opposite side of the room, so that the laundress in bending over the tub must be directly in the steam and must work in a shadow. All this exists because no one cares for a washerwoman, yet the effect of this neglect reacts on the house also—in ways it is not necessary to enumerate. More might be said, but we call attention to these facts as indicating in some respects the direction in which further advances in the grade of plumbing appliances that is sold are likely to be made."

A Novel Cure for Colds.—"A good many new cures for colds have lately been published," says *The Hospital* (February 22). "Perhaps the most novel and the most hopeful is Dr. Schnee's. Schnee . . . percusses the terminal branches of the nerves supplying the mucous membrane of the nose with a small hammer made of india-rubber. Slight shocks upon terminal nerves have the effect, as has been experimentally demonstrated, of contracting the blood-vessels. . . . Stronger shocks produce dilatation of the same blood-vessels. . . . Here, then, we have a method of exercising a great deal of control over those nasal blood-vessels, whose altered condition constitutes the initial stage of coryza. In the inception period of a cold, what is wanted is to set up contraction of nasal and naso-pharyngo-laryngeal blood-vessels. For this purpose slight 'tappings' with the india-rubber hammer are to be resorted to. The locality to which the percussion should be applied is the forehead, just above the root of the nose; and the 'taps' should follow a line extending horizontally outward over the eyebrows. The 'tapping' should be frequently interrupted and resumed, since it is manifest that continuous 'tapping' would overstimulate and finally exhaust the vaso-motors, thus exaggerating the very evil the remedy is designed to cure. In cases of chronic catarrh the 'tapping' is also valuable, only in this condition it must be of a heavier degree and more sustained; what is wanted being first a free secretion of mucus, and afterward a return to a condition of normal vascularity. The method is interesting, and based on physiological reasoning. Let us hope it will prove as effective in practise as it sounds scientific in description."

Hardening Steel by Gas.—"The Germans are interested in a new process for hardening steel by means of gas," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (March 7). "The invention originated with the famous French steel and iron firm, Schneider & Co., of Creuzot. It is a well-known fact that gas, under great heat, deposits carbon in solid form. Upon this depends its light effects, and also the formation of the so-called retort graphites, a thick covering of pure carbon on the walls of

the gaslight retorts. The gas that strikes the retort walls deposits part of its carbon upon them. This is the fact upon which Schneider bases his very useful invention—a process for cementing together (uniting) steel-armor plates. It is said to be very important in the production of armor plates to have them comparatively soft inside and hard outside. This hardening is obtainable by the application of carbon. Formerly, the process of hardening consisted in covering the plates with layers of coal and heating them till they glowed. Schneider's process puts two plates into a furnace, one on top of the other, with a hollow space between. This space is made gas-tight by means of asbestos packing put on around the edges, and the plates are heated red-hot, while a stream of light gas is poured into the hollow space indicated. The carbon thrown out by the gas is greedily taken up by the glowing plates until they are thickly covered. The depth of this carbon covering can be regulated by the amount of gas admitted. In order to secure regular and uniform action during the process, and to prevent the pipes that carry the gas to the hollow space from absorbing any of the carbon, they are insulated in other pipes through which water is constantly circulating. It is believed that this simple and rapid carbonizing process will soon be applicable to many other branches of the steel industry."

Insects Used in Therapeutics.—"At the present day," says *The National Druggist*, "the number of kinds of insects used in medicine is very small, the cochineal, cantharides, *Blatta orientalis* about comprising the list. But in former days, and down even to the end of the eighteenth century, a large number of species was used. In this, as in every other department of the *armamentarium medicum*, in popular medicine at least, the nastier the substance the more potent the remedy. Thus woodlice were used to cure indigestion, or, to put it in the lingo of that day, were potent to 'dissolve the mucilaginous tartar of the body,' 'open obstructions of the viscera,' etc. When it came to treat epilepsy, the *grand mal*, something more powerful was necessary, so we are not surprised to find the old physicians recommending bedbugs as an almost infallible remedy. Aristotle, Pliny, and Dioscorides, all maintain the efficacy of these disgusting creatures in quartan fever. Pliny says that seven bedbugs swallowed at the beginning of an attack will certainly work a cure."

Nature of the Hypnotic State.—In one of a series of articles on "Suggestibility and Kindred Phenomena" (in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*), from which we have already quoted, Prof. W. Romaine Newbold gives it as his opinion that hypnotism consists of what he calls the "disordination" of the elements of consciousness and the temporary extinguishment of all but one particular set. He says: "If one puts a man asleep and all the while keeps talking to him, touching him and otherwise keeping him aware of one's presence, one gets in many cases a peculiar type of sleep known as a hypnotic state. We may suppose that all the elements composing the man's normal consciousness are disordinated and for the most part extinguished, but the one group which he calls the consciousness of the presence of his friend Smith who is hypnotizing him still remains. That has no chance to go to sleep, as it were, and consequently in his disordinated brain all processes originated by that one still active group tend to work out their normal results with a precision and certainty unknown in waking life. He is either totally dead to all other stimuli, or can be made aware of them only with difficulty. Frequently the attempt to force such a stimulus upon him is followed by great nervous excitement, somewhat like that which usually follows a great shock or surprise. This is, I think, the true character of the suggestibility found in hypnotic states and of the so-called phenomenon of *rapport*."

Simulation of Insanity by the Insane.—"Dr. Leon Charnel, of Belgium," says the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, "in speaking of simulation by the insane, says that in cases of insanity, where the intellectual faculties are not too much disordered, the insane may simulate another form of insanity than their own. The forms of insanity most often simulated are, in order of frequency, imbecility, dementia, and mania. The other forms are not as frequently simulated. A lunatic generally simulates insanity to escape punishment, and an expert physician should not, therefore, in such cases, be satisfied with a diagnosis of simulation. Such diagnosis does not exclude real insanity, and the physician should, therefore, endeavor to ascertain whether or not the simulator is himself a lunatic. With care, patience, and long-continued observation, it is possible to make a complete and correct diagnosis, and this is the more important, as in these cases the serious question of responsibility arises."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BISHOP PURCELL'S LIFE OF CARDINAL MANNING.

THE biography of the late Cardinal Manning by Bishop Edmund Sheridan Purcell has greatly excited a part of the religious world. Bishop Purcell's treatment of his subject has been compared with that of Carlyle by Froude. He is altogether too candid, it is said; he tells too much. In explanation and justification of his own course, Bishop Purcell tells us that all the diaries, journals, and autobiographical notes of the Cardinal passed into his possession by the Cardinal's wish and will, expressly for the purposes of this biography. "It was not for me," he says, "by suppressions to amend or to blur his handiwork. On the contrary, it was my duty and my delight to let the chief actor in this complex drama tell the tale of his own life." In his preface, Bishop Purcell says of Cardinal Manning:

"From the beginning a conflict or wrestling with self, as his diaries bear witness, was going on in his heart and soul—a struggle to square God's will with his own. The human side of his character was developed and displayed to the fullest: self-will, a despotic temper, and love of power. But the supernatural side of his character was still more strongly marked and more potent: a vivid belief in the divine Presence, in the voice of God speaking almost audibly to his soul, and in the perpetual guidance of the Holy Ghost."

Criticism of this biography has centered on Bishop Purcell's indiscriminate exposition of private papers. Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, speaks (in *The Nineteenth Century*) with unusual force and feeling, saying that the publication of this life is almost a crime. He feels sure that Cardinal Manning would rather that his right hand had been cut off, or that he had suddenly been struck dead, than that many of the documents which fill this work should have been published.

Bishop Purcell in one place says that what he grants is a curious difficulty, almost startling at first, is to find Cardinal Manning speaking for years with a double voice—one voice proclaiming in public, and to those who sought his advice in confession, his unwavering belief in the Church of England; the other voice speaking in almost heartbroken accents of despair at being no longer able in conscience to defend the teaching of that church, while acknowledging the drawing he felt toward the Church of Rome.

In his letters to Gladstone, for example, it is shown that Cardinal Manning gave no hint of that dissatisfaction with the Anglican Church which is so freely expressed in contemporaneous letters to his friend Robert Wilberforce. Bishop Purcell says that, to put it broadly, Manning had two sets of people to deal with—those who put their trust in him, and those in whom he put his trust. "He dealt with each set from different standpoints. From the one he considered it his duty to conceal his religious doubts and difficulties; to the other he laid bare, as in conscience bound, the secrets of his soul." It is stated that long after Archdeacon Manning had acknowledged to Robert Wilberforce his loss of all faith in the English Church, he yet felt it his duty to declare to his penitents, almost up to the date of his withdrawal, that they might abide in grace and safety in that church. In one of his confidential letters to Wilberforce, Manning is quoted as having written:

"I am so deeply convinced that the Church [Roman Catholic]

is infallible through the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that the Church of England is not under that guidance, as to leave me day by day less choice."

These letters, says Bishop Purcell, Mr. Gladstone had not seen, and he knew nothing, consequently, of Manning's repudiation of Anglicism. He adds:

"On learning, in January last, the substance of Manning's letters to Robert Wilberforce, Mr. Gladstone was surprised beyond measure. Speaking with evident pain, he said:

"To me this is most startling information, for which I am quite unprepared. In all our correspondence and conversations, during an intimacy which extended over many years, Manning never once led me to believe that he had doubts as to the position or divine authority of the English Church, far less that he had lost faith altogether in Anglicanism."

"After a few moments' reflection Mr. Gladstone added: 'I won't say Manning was insincere—God forbid! But he was not simple and straightforward as, for instance, Robert Wilberforce.' Manning's Anglican correspondence with Mr. Gladstone was even more copious than with Wilberforce, for it extended over a longer period."

In one of the chapters of this biography we are informed of the actual relations between Manning and John Henry Newman about the time—a turning-point in both their lives—that Manning was made Archbishop of Westminster. The following are several passages from a letter of Newman's addressed to Archbishop Manning:

"REDNALL, 10 Aug., 1867.

"*My Dear Archbishop*:—You are quite right in thinking that the feeling, of which, alas! I can not rid myself in my secret heart, . . . has nothing to do with the circumstances that you may be taking a line in ecclesiastical matters which does not approve itself to my judgment.

"Certainly not; but you must kindly bear with me, tho I seem crude to you, when I give you the real interpretation of it. I say frankly then, and as a duty of friendship, that it is a distressing mistrust, which now for four years past I have been unable in prudence to dismiss from my mind, and which is but my own share of a

general feeling (the men are slow to express it, especially to your immediate friends) that you are difficult to understand. I wish I could get myself to believe that the fault was my own, and that your words, your bearing, and your implications ought, tho they have not served, to prepare me for your acts....

"No explanations offered by you at present in such a meeting [a meeting proposed by Archbishop Manning] could go to the root of the difficulty, as I have suggested it....

"It is only as time goes on that new deeds can reverse the old. There is no short cut to a restoration of confidence when confidence has been seriously damaged....

Yours affectionately,

"JOHN H. NEWMAN."

Archbishop Manning, on his part, was equally explicit. He replied as follows:

"I have felt in you exactly what you felt in me, and that feeling I share also, as you say, with others. I can not put my meaning into more precise and delicate words than by using your own. I have felt you difficult to understand, and that your words have not prepared me for your acts.

"This I know to be a feeling respecting you, as you find it respecting myself.

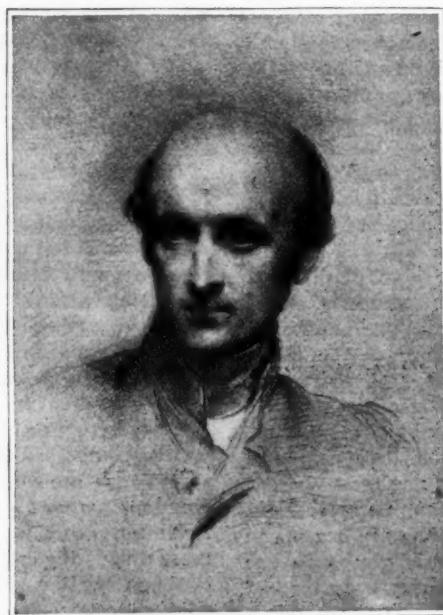
"Now, I feel with you that the root of the difficulty is a mutual mistrust, and as you say, this is hard to cure."

Bishop Purcell says:

"This mistrust, to speak the plain truth, as I must do if I speak at all, was never cured. Newman could not bring himself to believe in the sincerity of Manning's professions of friendship, inasmuch as his acts did not correspond with his words.

"Manning, on his side, refused to act upon Newman's test of sincerity by reversing, as time went on, his old line of persistent, if unavowed, opposition to Newman.

"The correspondence, far from removing, only deepened the alienation, for the root of the difficulty—personal mistrust—remained to the end. No attempt was ever hereafter made on either side to restore lost confidence. They never wrote or spoke again in terms of intimacy. Letters, indeed, passed between them of courtesy or congratulation, as when Manning was made Cardinal in 1875, or when, four years later, Pope Leo XIII., as a



ARCHDEACON MANNING.
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stamp and mark of approval on his life's work, bestowed on Newman the dignity of Cardinal. Such public professions of friendliness do not count for much, or at any rate are no substitute for the confidence of intimate relations. I am not unmindful in this regard, too, of the words spoken by Cardinal Manning at the dirge of Cardinal Newman at the Oratory in London on the 20th of August, 1890. Such words, however, like an epitaph, must not be too closely scrutinized."

We have thus given an idea of that feature of Bishop Purcell's biography around which criticism is raging. Cardinal Vaughan, in *The Nineteenth Century* article alluded to above, voices the sentiments of the Catholic press generally. We quote further from his paper, as follows:

"Who does not feel that it is something worse than an indiscretion to publish to the world letters on extremely delicate matters that pass between intimate friends, recording their impressions and desires, dashed off on the spur of the moment, intended simply for the life of the moment, never for the public eye, least of all for the pages of a grave biography? But why were such letters preserved? Some, no doubt, were preserved from excess of caution, and not because worthy; and others, to be held in sacred reserve, as records to be referred to on emergency, with all prudence and judgment, in the service of truth, maybe of charity. If all private and intimate correspondence were to be conducted with a view to its presently being cast upon the four winds, it might be well for such a biography as this; but such a change in our customs would revolutionize the familiar intercourse of friendship, and would perhaps, in the end, dry us all up into pedants.

"Nothing will ever persuade me that Cardinal Manning intended his diaries, of which he said, 'No eye but yours has ever seen this,' to be printed in full and sold to the public within four years of his death. They contain matters too sacred, too secret, too personal. Rarely indeed can the self-analysis and accusations of a soul be given to the general public with advantage. It is far worse than exhibiting to the world the inward process of a man's digestion. Too much or too little is said; the truth of the entries is not absolute, but relative, and unintelligible to the prying miscellaneous crowd. That Cardinal Manning intended his diaries to be read by his biographer—such parts as he had not erased—as a guide to accurate judgment in estimating motives, and to enable him to see the inner life of the man whose public life especially he was to portray, is no doubt true. But that he ever intended his spiritual struggles and confessions, the record of his own impressions, criticisms, and judgments on men and measures, many of them still in the process of solution, together with private and personal letters and notes dealing with the faults, real or imaginary, of others, and with matters the most contentious, to be gathered together and launched back on to the stormy sea he had left behind, the moment he had himself set foot upon the eternal shore, is simply inconceivable. But it is this that has been done; as tho the Cardinal had designed that the hour of his entering into his own rest should be the sign for troubling the peace of his brethren, for tearing open wounds that he had himself helped to heal, and for provoking to controversies which only magnanimous good sense and superior knowledge will decline to engage in."

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Jesuit) says:

"For our own part, we regard the publication as an unpardonable act of indiscretion, for which, if we may believe the author, the late Cardinal himself bears his share of the responsibility. The publication should have been deferred at least for a generation, until time would efface those thousand memories that are apt to blur the great prominent features of historic characters. For the rest we do not see that there is much in these revelations that will surprise either the friends or the enemies (if such he had) of the great Cardinal."

The Catholic World says that "this is a very complete biography by a competent hand," who has fulfilled his task with diligence, honesty, and to a certain extent with impartiality, but with far too little care and prudence."

Criticism in the Protestant religious press ranges from mild commendation of the biography to severe censure of Cardinal Manning's course. Among those who are suffering on account of the statements contained in private letters published in the work is the venerable Dr. Rigg, formerly president of the Wesleyan Conference and one of the leaders in the present educational struggle in England. A letter written by Dr. Rigg to the Cardinal is brought out in which the former alludes in no complimentary terms to Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Methodist leader and editor of *The Methodist Times*. He describes the president of the Free Church Congress as "your intemperate temperance coadjutor, our Methodist firebrand, Hugh Price Hughes," and Mr. Hughes's intimate friend and fellow laborer, the editor of *The Contemporary*, as "a dangerous latitudinarian." He explains to the Cardinal that Gladstonianism among Wesleyans "means almost everything that is unscrupulous, latitudinarian, and secularist."

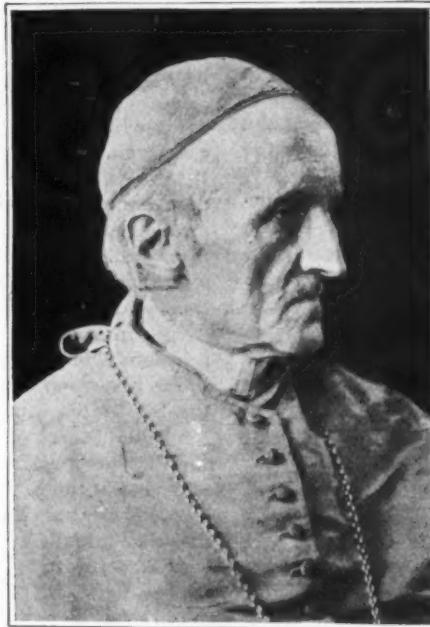
As a matter of course, Mr. Hughes feels deeply hurt and offended at these expressions and does not hesitate to say so in his paper. Other religious journals seem to think that Mr. Hughes has just cause for offense. Thus the London *Freeman* (Baptist) says:

"Evidently Dr. Rigg is not fairly representative of Wesleyan Methodists. It is a pity his letter to Cardinal Manning has been published, but a greater pity that it was written. No doubt this is also the opinion of Dr. Rigg. In a note to *The Times*, dated February 14, Dr. Rigg says this letter 'is one of a sacredly personal and private character, one which ought never to have been published,' especially, so we read between the lines, because it contained 'personal reflections on public men from whose public opinions and proceedings I have often gravely dissented, but with whom I have not been personally unfriendly.' Dr. Rigg adds: 'I exceedingly regret its publication for this reason.' It is best not even to think uncharitably of our brethren. To speak evil of them even to confidential friends is

foolish. Is it not written: 'Whatsoever ye have said in darkness shall be heard in the light; and what ye have spoken in the ear in the inner chambers shall be proclaimed upon the housetops.'"

The Christian Commonwealth has this editorial reference to the same matter:

"Who would have dreamed that the publication of the life of an eminent cardinal could in any way have caused a commotion in Methodism? And yet such is the case. The 'Life,' which has given such grave offense to the Catholics, has, by its inclusion of Dr. Rigg's now famous letter, excited hot indignation and strife in the Methodist camp. Whatever may have been the literary qualities of Mr. Purcell's 'Life of Manning'—and they assuredly are not of the highest order—it is a stirring work. Mr. Price Hughes, who can not be expected to relish being described as the Methodist firebrand, anathematizes the well-known Methodist ecclesiastic in telling language, and asks his friends to mark him well. Dr. Rigg, on the other hand, complains that the letter has, without his consent, been given to the public. But why complain? Surely Dr. Rigg had no right to whisper even to a cardinal that Mr. P. W. Bunting was 'a dangerous latitudinarian,' and that 'Gladstonianism fiercely divides us, and Gladstonianism among us just now means almost everything that is unscrupulous, latitudinarian, and secularist,' unless he could prove these things when challenged. It is a thousand pities that when non-conformity wants all the help it can get for fighting the education battle, one of her leading sons should hand a weapon to the Prime Minister which he will be glad to use in belaboring his adversaries."



CARDINAL MANNING.

CONCERNING LONG PASTORATES.

TIME and again the question of long pastorates comes up for discussion. The New York *Observer* thinks it is now generally conceded that there are advantages in a long pastorate, where certain benefits are mutually secured, just as married life can not be too long for happiness or well-being where certain conditions are fulfilled; that the long-settled pastor is, other things being equal, the most useful pastor; and he who has been longest at it should be at it most successfully. For one thing, argues the editor, time brings to the faithful pastor a confident trust from the side of his people which no mere stated supply can hope to evoke in one year or perhaps half a dozen years. The argument proceeds:

"This is no small advantage, since, where close confidential relations prevail, almost innumerable opportunities of service—sometimes involving ministries of a very delicate and influential nature—open up. So, too, the more accurate and thorough acquaintance with the needs of his people and his field to which every long-settled pastor who is worthy of the name inevitably attains is a most weighty factor in a minister's success. The farmer who knows every foot of his diversified acres is the cultivator who has the best chance of success. Experience counts as an element of recognized value in all professions—nor least in that of the ministry. The experience which helps the pastor is not merely increased facility in the carving up of texts into 'heads' and 'subheads,' nor in the readier locating of references among the books which crowd his library shelves, but also and more the deepening knowledge of the hearts and histories of the people of his charge which comes as the ripened fruit of the prayerful personal contacts of many summers and winters. A pastorate is an education of the broadest and most significant kind."

"It is also quite true that what might be called pastoral longevity tends to the extension and solidification of the minister's influence over the community in which he resides. The ecclesiastical rover, like the proverbially restless stone, gathers upon him no moss of public commendation and deference. He may be a temporary power in his own church, but his impress upon the community about him is not deep nor lasting. It is by a repeated presence and pressure, and even prominence, in the sphere of public affairs, that an enduring mark is left upon the social development or political configuration of a village or a metropolis."

In spite of the ideal benefits of a long pastorate, says the editor, it is a well-known fact that such long-service terms are the exception rather than the rule, and are coming to be more and more of a rarity every year. In this connection he remarks:

"The Rev. Dr. Storrs in a recent address has stated that since the time when he came to Brooklyn fifty years ago more than thirty changes in the pastorate have occurred in that city alone, while one church has changed pastors eight times. Of the Congregational pastors at present laboring in Brooklyn, only four—Drs. Storrs, Lyman, McLeod, and Behrends—have been in their present charges over ten years. An evident and pervasive spirit of restlessness is affecting pastors and people in all denominations. Experience such as that of Dr. Storrs, with his fifty years in Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, or that of Dr. John Hall, who has completed twenty-eight years' of service with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, appears in singular contrast with the short pastorates now so much in vogue. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the average pastorate in non-Methodistic bodies in America is very much longer than the full term possible under the itinerant system."

It is admitted that good cause may often exist for change in a pastorate. This side of the question having been viewed, the editor suggests that a great number of causes that might possibly work for the disturbance of the pastoral relation can be eliminated from the problem if pastor and people will but occupy themselves constantly in the service of God, and he advises both to remind themselves of a principle of action adhered to through many years by a noted Baptist minister in Boston, who ascribed his long continuance in the pastorate to the fact that he had always been careful "never to get mad at the same time with his people."

A REACTION IN GERMANY AWAY FROM THE HIGHER CRITICS.

IN these days when modern biblical criticism has attained such a sway in Germany that there is no longer left in any of the Protestant theological faculties of the famous universities of the land a single defender of the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch, it is interesting to note that men from the rank and file of the church are arising to defend the traditional positions and are doing so with a vigor that deserves recognition. It is doubtful whether at any time during the past twenty years or more there has been such a determined opposition to neological criticism in the land of Luther as is making itself felt now. Indeed, it is beginning to look as if a decided reaction had set in. A representative discussion along this line is found in the last two numbers of the *Beweis des Glaubens*, the leading apologetic journal in Germany. It attacks on both literary and theological grounds the current ideas of the Wellhausen school. The literary analysis and views expressed are largely those propagated in America by Professor Green of Princeton, in his recent publications. From a theological point of view, the writer of this discussion urges against the newer criticism the following points:

1. According to the reconstruction theory of modern criticism the course of Israelitish and Old-Testament history is thoroughly naturalistic and excludes God as the directing and providential factor in this history. It is openly acknowledged by the advocates of this theory that it is on the philosophical principle of evolution. Professor Meinhold says: "Let it not be forgotten that, as in all things, thus too in religion, the law of natural development prevails." From this point of view the existence and purposes of miracle can not but be denied. Only natural factors and forces were operative in the production of the thought and history contained in the Old Testament. The evolution theory applied to the Scriptures must of necessity exclude all divine intervention in the normal and natural developments of religious thought, as well as also in its original production and in the history of the human race. Every account of a miracle in the Scriptures is accordingly the product of a myth, distorting the actual course of history. A special revelation given to any of the Patriarchs or Old Testament saints at any stage of the history recorded in the Bible can not be accepted. The theory places the whole historical development on the Procrustean bed of the natural development hypotheses.

2. According to the newer naturalistic theory the historical books of the Old Testament can no longer be regarded as God's Word or as a portion of the Scriptures. The older records of the Pentateuch are all regarded as myths. The Patriarchs are not historical persons. They are, according to Meinhold, only "the Ideal Israel." History really only begins with Moses. This claim is put forth on account of the unreliability of human tradition, the existence of double and treble accounts of the same event in Genesis and elsewhere, etc.

The writer defends the historical correctness of these records on the following grounds:

(a) Even to the present day the Oriental people display a wonderful ability correctly to remember from generation to generation a multitude of events.

(b) Double and treble accounts of the same events naturally arise in a state of society the uniformity of which brought with it such repetitions.

(c) The contradictions claimed to exist between the different parts of the Pentateuch can by a fair and honest examination be largely removed.

(d) The honest and straightforward record also of the sins and weaknesses of the Patriarchs shows that these accounts are reliable and not distorted.

(e) Anthropological representations of God's dealings with man are found in later literature also.

3. According to the newer criticism Christ is no longer the fulfilment of the law, and is accordingly no longer the mediator of the New Covenant. We are told that the law was not given by Moses, that it is not a uniform or harmonious whole, but a conglomerate of legal enactments representing a period of hundreds of years, in many respects self-contradictory. Especially is the

chief portion of the Law, the Levitical ordinances, regarded as a "tendency" production, and prepared in the interests of the priest caste. This is in direct contradiction to the books of the New Testament. The Epistle to the Hebrews recognizes in the law one fundamental and harmonious purpose, namely, to prefigure Christ as the great High Priest. The Epistle to the Galatians declares that the Law was a schoolmaster unto Christ. Accordingly the Law is not a human production, but of divine origin. This too is the direct teaching of Christ Himself, who declared it to be His work to fulfil the Law (*e.g.*, Matt. v. 17; John v. 46; John iii. 14). The newer criticism is accordingly in hopeless and helpless contradiction to the teachings of Christ and the entire New Testament in reference to the origin, character, and purpose of the Mosaic law.

4. According to the newer criticism Jesus Christ can no longer be regarded as the Son of God, of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The legitimate consequences of this criticism lead to the conclusion that the theology too of the prophets was the result of the natural evolution of centuries of religious thought and life. It is the opinion of Wellhausen and others that this theology of the prophets was the end of a process the beginnings of which were heathen fetishism and totemism, and that Jehovah was originally only a national and local deity. Meinhold even calls him "the God of thunder" (*Gewittergott*). The whole New-Testament conception of the Jehovah of the Old Testament is the very opposite of this. Christ calls Himself the Son of God, in the sense that this God was also the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. If Abraham and the other Old-Testament patriarchs worshiped steers, fetishes, etc., how can Christ be the Son of the God of Abraham?

Hence only one conclusion is possible, namely, that the biblio-historical foundations and teachings of the newer system of biblical criticism is absolutely unreconcilable with the teachings of the New Testament in every particle. The whole theory is based upon unproved philosophical premises.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GOWNS FOR METHODIST BISHOPS.

THE statement having been made in various quarters that it would be a good and desirable thing for the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to wear robes on public occasions, *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) rises to enter a strong protest against such an innovation. It argues that the trend of modern ideas is away from cumbersome and showy forms in church service, and that even women are now inclined to masculine garments. In military and naval equipment the tendency is toward greater simplicity and less of unnecessary detail. Continuing *The Advocate* says:

"The whole world is banishing its 'fuss and feathers' and taking on its practical, useful, and sensible garments and weapons. Officers once wore adornments that would have broken the vain heart of a peacock; and that was safe enough since the enemy then had not a gun that could reach the conspicuous human target. An officer in our own modern army is distinguished from his men solely by the position he occupies in line of battle. His men know his face, and that is enough. When our bishops line up on a general conference platform the Methodist army knows them. A good two-thirds vote to elect a candidate is worth more than an acre of white lawn or ebon silk or serge. Robes are un-American, except, perhaps, in the Supreme Court, which has its traditions. It has been proposed to abolish them even there. Doubtless a man would feel better if he were sentenced to be hanged by a judge in a gown rather than in his shirt-sleeves. It is possible that some itinerants would be more comfortable about a poor conference appointment if their internal revolt were checked by the sight of a robed general superintendent, but the case might be aggravated if the gown were rusty, or, like the appointment, not 'a good fit.' We are not fully reconciled to even the gown academic. There is just a trace of the funny in the mortar-board cap, and the gown that tangles the presidential or professorial legs, when provoked by these terrible high winds, eighty-five per cent. of which blow from the borean West. Unless 'smiling May' smiles exceptionally mild at Cleveland, sixty days hence, a good long ulster overcoat will be more comfortable than all the serge or silk gowns in North America."

A SCHOOL QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

FOR some time a vigorous controversy has been raging in the Russian press in regard to the best means of spreading education among the masses. The Government professed to be desirous of radically reforming the school system and of making universal popular education its chief concern. The Liberals have favored secular education, while the Conservatives have earnestly protested against any steps calculated to strengthen secular influences, and insisted on church control over all schools. They have argued that it is better to have no instruction at all than to expose the peasants and their children to the dangers of unbelief and political nihilism which, as they held, would necessarily follow secular education. Press correspondence from St. Petersburg indicates that the Conservatives have won at least a partial victory, and that the Government has decided to put the schools under the control of the church. The educational committee of the Free Economical Society, which has been in existence for over thirty-five years and which has accomplished much in establishing private schools, libraries, and popular lectures, has been, by a special decree, put under the control of the Ministry of Education. This is regarded as a virtual abolition of the committee, and hundreds of the most active members have resigned. We shall publish some comments from Russian papers on this step in a week or two; meanwhile we translate some editorial expressions on the general question of the kind of instruction needed in Russian schools. A writer in the *Russkiae Slovo*, St. Petersburg, describing his own experience among the peasants as educator, says:

"The greatest service to national education is rendered by the very elementary village schools, which we find here and there in a comparatively crude and unorganized state, and which only small children attend. The teacher in a school of this kind is generally a peasant who has acquired some knowledge of the three R's, and he, as a rule, lays great stress on prayer and religious hymns. As a result of this, a reverent and worshipful spirit pervades the school, and instruction is regarded with religious awe. It is firmly felt that education is first of all a key to the knowledge of things divine. Such an attitude is the most valuable assurance of the beneficent and salutary influence of the schools. From morning till night teacher and scholars work very hard, there being hardly any method or system; but there is time for everything, and at the end of two years it is found that the pupils are in no way inferior to those who attend the well-ordered schools, while in the matter of religious instruction they are far superior."

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, generally classed with the Conservatives, is in favor of complete secular instruction. It does not think that the village priest can successfully undertake to conduct schools. Liberal organs like the *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, and the *Russkaya Viedomost*, Moscow, strenuously oppose church control of schools. At the head of the Conservative stands the *Moscow Viedomost*, from which we take the following:

"It is necessary to amend the law so that the priest shall be charged with the special duty of superintending the religious instruction in the schools. All elementary schools must have one program so far as this part of the instruction is concerned, and the Holy Synod must hold the clergy responsible for the proper carrying out of the law. We are not responsible, and there is no question of any 'clericalism' with us. Education must be under the control of the Government, and on no institution can the Government rely so much as on the church, from which, indeed, it has never been separated. The basis of the system is the important thing, and no other basis is possible than the religious one. No one who is concerned about education is disposed to challenge this. What is this 'secular' school which our Liberals would have? If it means non-religious or irreligious, then, thank God! there is no such thing in Russia. A few individuals may dream of it, but no responsible organization has ventured to advocate it. Let the provincial assemblies organize their schools and conduct them; they simply must accept the religious foundation of the system of universal popular education."

THE NEW PAGANISM.

REFERRING to a recent address delivered before the students of Airedale College, England, on certain degenerate tendencies among the higher classes at the present time, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) joins in deplored what it calls, "The New Paganism." By this is meant that disposition in society, literature, and even religion, to adopt pagan in preference to Christian ideals, to worship art for art's sake, and to promote culture without morality. These tendencies are noted in the literature of the time as represented in the productions of such writers as Zola and Grant Allen, and in the region of theatrical art where vulgar and impure displays are given the precedence and have the largest popularity. Continuing *The Register* says:

"Then, further, there is growing up in our midst a large and increasing body of people who are often pure and noble in character, keeping all the commandments of the Old Testament, if not remarkable for the active enthusiasms and personal sacrifices of the New, who are living without any conscious recognition of God, agnostics and indifferentists, who would be the first to admit that organized religion in any form is as remote from their daily lives as the planet Mars. They got a smattering of it when they were children at home, and perhaps expect to be buried under its sanctions; but it is alien to them and to their interests. Paul describes them exactly when he says, 'They do not wish to retain God in their thoughts.' They are educated, esthetic, of cultivated tastes and habits; but religion, in the shape of wonder, reverence, worship, has died out of them, if, indeed, they ever had much of it, while what the author of 'Ecce Homo' calls the enthusiasm of humanity—that special virtue of the Christian religion—seldom, if ever, disturbs their elegant and luxurious selfishness. And the sad feature in connection with them is not their own estrangement from Christianity, which is bad enough, but the education of their families in the new paganism. They themselves can not wholly escape from the Christian influences in which they were reared, and which crop out unconsciously in the midst of non-religion and irreligion. But we look with justifiable fear upon a coming civilization from large tracts of which positive Christianity has been entirely eliminated. The sour grapes eaten by the fathers will set the children's teeth on edge. 'What,' says the speaker to whom we have referred, 'will be the moral and spiritual condition of those born into an atmosphere from which the very thought of God is absent? What kind of a race will that be which has never been touched by faith in God? What kind of young men and women will those be whose childhood is passed in homes where the name of God is never heard, where prayer to Him is never offered, where praise to Him is never sung?' We can not contemplate a generation permeated with paganism of this kind without trembling for the future of what we value most in the home, the state, and the nation. But it is alleged education will save them. Will it? If experience has taught us anything, it is this, that, while knowledge is power, it is not of necessity power for good. It may be, and not infrequently is, power for evil. Education offers facilities for virtuous living, but it is assuredly not the force that is capable of grappling successfully with vice. Men are not saved by it; and it is open to question whether the moral standards of living among the cultured classes are much, if anything, better than the ideals of the common people."

"The American Israelite" on Religious Liberty.

—"Eternal vigilance," says *The American Israelite*, Cincinnati, "is the price of liberty, and those who believe that the boon of religious liberty and the equality of all religious denominations before the law, which has been won after centuries of battle, can be held without constant watchfulness and effort, are most grievously in error. For on every hand we see preachers of religion, who should be seeking to teach morality, peace, fraternity, and charity, using every effort to destroy these virtues and uproot the principles upon which the fathers so wisely built our Government. The fight for freedom is not permanently won by any means. Nor will it be as long as the fanatics who have their headquarters at Pittsburg continue their efforts to have Jesus proclaimed God by the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of the

various States. Not as long as the war upon the public schools is carried on by Protestant ministers under the plea of promoting morality by the reading of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, with explanations according to their interpretations. Not as long as the Catholic Church makes war upon the public-school system, denouncing it as Godless and immoral, and places a ban upon those parents who send their children to it. Not as long as Catholics seek to seduce Protestants from their church and Protestants send missionaries among Catholics, and both are at work to corrupt the faith of the Jew. Until these remnants of previous centuries of bigotry, ignorance, and persecution, have passed away, the friends of religious liberty can not lay off their armor and boast the battle won."

Catholic Respect for Protestantism.—"A beautiful example of the tolerance of Irish Catholics," says *The Catholic News* (New York), "is furnished in the tribute of respect that was paid to the memory of the late Dr. Gregg, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh. When his death became known the bell of the Catholic cathedral was tolled both in the forenoon and the evening, and Cardinal Logue, who was in Rome, sent a telegram to Dean Chadwick saying: 'Just heard bad news. Please convey heartfelt condolence to Primate's family.' An Irish paper commenting on this incident gives other occurrences similar to it. 'It is noted as a surprise to people who have heard from Unionist platforms denunciations of the intolerance of the Irish Catholic priesthood and prophecies of a religious persecution if Home Rule were granted,' remarks this journal, 'that from the time of the death of the late Irish Protestant Primate and Archbishop of Armagh till his burial the bells of the Catholic cathedral were tolled, and that Cardinal Logue, who is at present in Rome, was represented at the funeral by his Administrator. When Dr. Reeves, the late Protestant Bishop of Down, who had been previously Dean of Armagh, died, the bells of the Armagh Catholic cathedral were tolled in sorrow for his loss before the bells of the Protestant cathedral began to speak.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Congregationalists are very happy over the fact that the debt of \$15,000 of the American Board has been raised. At the annual meeting in Brooklyn last October Mr. D. Willis James offered \$25,000 toward the debt on condition that the entire amount should be pledged by March 1, 1896. Committees were appointed in different sections of the country, and the attempt has been successful. Now a forward movement in missionary work is proposed, and Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch, two famous missionaries, have set out to raise \$100,000 by September 1, 1896, one half to be devoted to preventing future reductions in the salaries of missionaries and the restoration of the salaries already reduced, and the second for sending missionaries on furlough back to their fields of labor and new missionaries into foreign lands.

A PUBLICATION has been started in France in the interests of reunion between the Roman and the Anglican churches. It has the title *Revue Anglo-Romaine*, and its editor is the Abbé Portal. The English correspondent of *The Living Church* says of it: "Its tone is that of charity and courtesy; the harsh methods of controversy are not to find place in it. The prefatory letter of Cardinal Bourret pays a tribute of generous appreciation to the English clergy. The Abbé Portal, in his own introduction, rests his strong hope of reunion chiefly on the common appeal to primitive history, and the personal character of the English bishops, 'who can not wish to keep up a state of schism opposed to the will of Christ.'"

THE federation movement is making rapid progress among the nonconformists of Great Britain, the movement having been given a special impetus by the sectarian school controversy. The first step in this movement was the Free Church congress at Manchester last autumn, which was in part an outgrowth of the International Congregational Council. As one result of that congress, local nonconformist councils have been started in various cities and countries. The work has gone on so far that now the entire services of one Secretary, Mr. Law, of Birmingham, have been secured in the cause of nonconformist federation.

THE American Church League, an Episcopalian organization, has just made its first annual report. The chief objects of this League are outlined as follows: 1. To answer attacks upon the church and to correct misrepresentations of the church in the secular papers. 2. To give wider circulation to items favorable to the church. 3. To supply the church papers with matter in the line of church defense. The annual report includes the names of a large number of daily papers in which articles in defense of the church have been published during the year.

DR. RUSK, formerly of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church of Chicago, now of the Independent Church Militant, has invited Colonel Ingersoll to preach to his people. Dr. Rusk thinks the churches are cold and lifeless, that "they have been negligent of man's temporal needs and well-being, thinking only of his spiritual needs." Dr. Rusk wishes Colonel Ingersoll to take part with him in "uplifting humanity."

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

JAMESON IN ENGLAND.

RARELY has a general returning from a successful campaign been received with greater marks of favor by the people than fell to the lot of the invader of the Transvaal when he appeared in court with his fellow officers to answer to the following charge:

"That they and certain other persons, in the month of December, 1895, in South Africa, within her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare and fit out a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly state, to wit, the South African Republic, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act."

The favored few who gained entrance to the court-room cheered the "prisoners" long and loudly, and the cheer was taken up by the people without with great enthusiasm. Nor can it be said that the people in the room were not representative of the nation. They included, among others, the Duke of Abercorn (the chairman of the Chartered Company), Lord and Lady Alington, Lord Ellesmere, Mr. Rochfort Maguire, Mr. Cawston, Mr. Montagu Guest, General Sir George and Lady Foley, the Hon. R. Ward, M.P., Mr. and Lady Mary Foley, Lord Chelsea, M.P., and Lady Chelsea, Colonel Brocklehurst (of the Blues, Sir J. Willoughby's commanding officer), the Hon. C. H. White (brother of two of the prisoners), Captain Heyman (formerly of the Cape Artillery, Resident Commissioner of Buluwayo), Captain Stracey (brother of Major J. B. Stracey), and the Hon. T. T. Egerton.

The British press, with few exceptions, endeavors to explain that Jameson has behaved worthy of a Briton, altho he may have committed a technical offense. Among these editors is no less a person than Mr. Stead, of *The Review of Reviews*, who, in a paper on Cecil Rhodes, explains that South African conditions must not be compared with European, and that honesty is neither expected among financiers nor practised in South Africa. The invasion of the Transvaal was simply a smart stroke of business, for

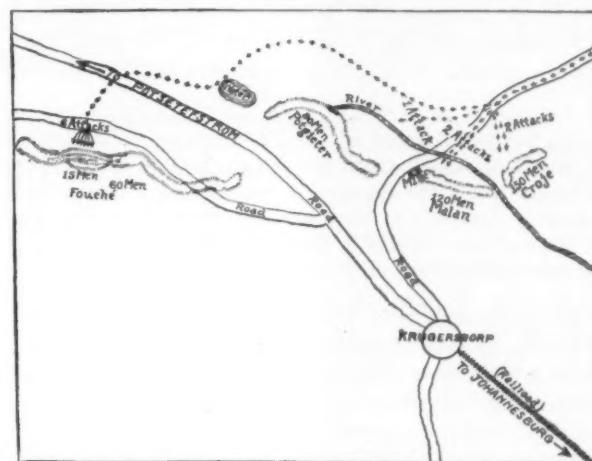
"in the Cape Parliament we may believe Olive Schreiner that the practise of local corruption has attained almost Napoleonic dimensions. As to that I know nothing. I can imagine that if there was any one who wanted to be bought, I do not think Mr. Rhodes would have much more scruple about buying him than our forefathers used to have scruples about buying the votes of the freeholders by whose free and independent suffrages they were returned to the House of Commons."

Many papers assert that the favors shown to Jameson and his men are merely an outburst of human nature. Thus *The Westminster Gazette*:

"There is nothing in the demonstrations at Bow Street yesterday which need cause us to 'despair of our country,' as a correspondent to one of our contemporaries suggests. Of course, there was a demonstration, and the demonstrators, no doubt, performed their part with the greater zest because they were also defeating the deep-laid schemes of the police to deprive them of their amusement. . . . We have no doubt that when the Boers returned from their Stellaland raid, high misdemeanor tho it was by the law of nations, they were enthusiastically received by their brother Boers. This is merely human nature. The people who cheered Dr. Jameson yesterday will cheer Mr. Chamberlain to-morrow, and President Krüger, if he comes, a month later—also, no doubt, if opportunity arises, the German Emperor and the American President. To infer from it that the offense with which Dr. Jameson is charged is lightly regarded in this country, or that, if it is brought home to him, no jury will convict, is altogether beside the mark."

The Weekly Register, a Catholic paper, asks if Jameson would have been cheered equally well if he had fought in a different cause, and says:

"The tone of the Scottish papers is, if anything, more enthusiastic than the English in their welcome to Dr. Jameson. . . . The manses of Scotland are said to be in sympathy with the mad ride into the Transvaal. That is a form of what is called patriotism. But there are better and higher principles still; and if oppressed Irish Catholics had ever done this deed, and had raided Connaught, we know in what horror the manses had held the deed. The pulpits would have rung with it.; and the papers would have made echo. The episode is characteristic of the Scottish character and even of the Scottish Kirk."



OUTLINE MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL.

[Finding himself confronted by the Boers, Jameson twice attacked the detachment under General Crouse, who had come post-haste from Potchefstrom. Being repulsed, Jameson turned against Malan, with no better success. Another detachment of his men was met by Potgieter's contingent, and prevented from crossing the little stream. Jameson then turned aside toward Potchefstrom, in the hope that the Johannesburgers would come to his assistance before long. The Boers did not molest him, as they wanted to collect more men. When Jameson arrived opposite the Doornkop hills, he suddenly turned to the left, hoping to get in the rear of the Boers. Here, however, he was met by sixty men under Commandant Fouché, who held the English in check until help came. The particular position upon which Jameson made six attacks was defended by fifteen sharpshooters only.—*Nieuw v. d. Dag, Amsterdam*.]

The Manchester *Guardian* regrets that Jameson and his men were received as if they had been so many Havelocks and Gordons. The people should remember that these men have been brought to England to stand their trial for a crime. The Continental press, with one accord, condemns the attitude of the British people. The expressions of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, are characteristic of all. This paper says:

"A large number of officers of the British army, with cannon and Maxim guns, invade a friendly state in times of perfect peace. Their life is given to them by a magnanimous enemy, they are sent to England to answer for their deed—and are received as heroes. May the British people harvest what they have sown when next a force of filibusters attacks a peaceful people—but may that force start out from a Russian or German 'sphere of influence.' . . . The ministers of state and the people are lavish with the whitewash brush, but they will never succeed in whitewashing Rhodes and Jameson. Mr. Stead is our best witness to the kind of men England has let loose upon South Africa."

Turning to the legal aspect of the case, we find that a similar offense was committed again Venezuela in 1887, and this will form the ground for the courts to proceed on. General Sandoval, Sir W. Call, and others were prosecuted for

"fitting out a naval expedition against the friendly state of Venezuela. In that case Sir Robert (then Mr. Finlay) defended Sir W. Call, a shareholder in the Panama and Venezuela Mining Company, whose valet purchased a ship named the *Justitia* for several thousand pounds. This ship, furnished with shot and shell, went to Antwerp ostensibly with a cargo of starch, and afterward sailed west, and engaged in battle with a Venezuelan vessel."

Only the foreigner, Sandoval, was punished, and his punishment was light: one month's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,500.

The Continental papers not only censure England for the reception given to Jameson, but they even cast doubts upon his bravery and that of his fellows. This has been brought about by persistent efforts on the part of the English press to belittle the fighting value of other nations. *The Pall Mall Gazette* in a long article demonstrates that the Germans can not justly be regarded as brave soldiers. In nearly every British paper the charge of cowardice is made against the Boers because they did not "stand up like men" to be shot at with Maxims, but preferred to beat the enemy with the least possible loss to themselves. Hence a good deal of searching criticism is applied by the European press to Jameson's exploits. *The Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"Nobody has yet claimed the \$5,000 deposited in the Standard Bank of South Africa for the benefit of the first man able to prove that the Boers lost more than eight men killed and wounded, at Krügersdorp. Jameson's men say 280 men were lost by the Boers. This beats Falstaff's famous men in buckram. The English make pounds out of their pennies."

The same paper publishes the accompanying sketch-map of the battle-ground. A former trooper of the Johannesburg mounted police, now a resident of New York, who has patrolled the ground frequently, recognizes the map as fairly correct. The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, describes the surrender of Jameson, according to eyewitnesses, as follows:

"When the order to cease firing had been given, Commandant Trichard and his men rode forward to where the British stood, resting on their arms. He asked where the officers were and ordered the men to throw down their arms. This the English refused to do, when Commandant Trichard, jumping off his horse, tore the gun from the Englishman nearest to him, saying: 'I'll see whether you'll obey me or not.' Trichard's men followed suit, and then the English threw down their arms. Jameson and the other officers were hiding in a cattle enclosure, but were soon discovered. Jameson almost fainted when Trichard, laying his hand upon him, said: 'I take you prisoner.' He asked for a guaranty that his life would be spared, but the Commandant told him that he had no authority to grant this. Jameson did not show any concern for the fate of his men, and did not say one word for them."

It is also remarked that among the British killed and wounded, there is but one officer slightly wounded. On the other hand Jameson's troopers state that they did not surrender on account of their losses, because they regarded themselves beaten, but solely because the Home Government was not in favor of the raid, a fact which did not become known to them before the last attack upon the Boer position had been made.

The trial of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Johannesburg is still going on. The prisoners profess in every case to have forgotten the particulars.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.

HERE is little authentic news from Cuba except that the insurgents faithfully execute Maceo's commands to destroy the enemy's property, and still manage to elude the Spaniards whenever the latter attempt to bring them to battle. It will be easier for friends and enemies to distinguish each other in future. The mere rumor that General Weyler was coming to Cuba caused many Cuban patriots who were not prepared to go to desperate lengths to leave the island. Those remaining are men who will fight to the bitter end. American citizenship will not in future be a protection to Cubans taken in arms, for General Weyler has declared most implicitly that only such Americans will be protected as remain perfectly neutral.

The resolutions of Congress advising the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents has roused the indignation of the Span-

iards to fever heat. Demonstrations against the United States still continue, and the tearing and burning of Spanish flags on this side of the Atlantic has been accompanied by a corresponding destruction of bunting on the other. The attitude of the United States is regarded abroad as altogether unwarranted, and the Spanish papers assert that Spain is not afraid to defend her property even against so powerful a nation as America. The want of war-ships will be neutralized by putting into commission privateers to destroy American shipping. Of the United States army the Spaniards have a small opinion, and General Campos asserts that it will be a pleasure to meet American troops in Cuba. But while the Spaniards thus assert that their case is not as desperate as some American papers would make it out, they believe that the people of the United States would fear a struggle with Spain, if Spain appeared to be more powerful.

The *Liberal*, Madrid, asserts that "the cowardice of the Americans is now evident, for they would not insult Spain if they did not regard her as weak." The *Epoca* is informed that the insurgents offered a share of the loan they are about to raise to some United States Senators, on condition that the rebels be recognized as belligerents. The *Diario de la Marina* and the *Discusion*, both influential Havana papers, congratulate the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, upon his able defense of Spanish interests. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"If Spain had provoked this unqualified challenge, then the Senators would have only done their duty. But Spain has done absolutely nothing to bring about such a result. At any rate, the Americans have formed a very one-sided opinion of the Cuban struggle. But the language of the United States Senators need not astonish any one. They are in the habit of insulting each other without crossing swords or exchanging bullets—and these are the cowards who shout for war. Death is easier with a good conscience than with your pockets full of dollars."

The foregoing will show that, if some American papers use strong language toward Spain, the Spanish press is not less willing to discuss the question in Homeric style. Not all of them, however. We have at hand a copy of the *Ilustracion Espanola Americana*, Madrid, in which N. M. Fabra addresses an open letter from "Santiago" to "Brother Jonathan." We take the following from this document:

"Remember, Friend Jonathan, that I did not establish my right over the Pearl of the Antilles by forcible adoption and violent sequestration, as you established yours in Texas and California. That alone ought to be reason enough not to disturb me with demonstrations as ridiculous as they are hypocritical. You claim that your trade relations are disturbed by the rebellion in Cuba. But who is principally responsible for the discord in the home of my daughter? These hordes which plunder, burn, and devastate the island—where did they get their arms? Where do the adventurers come from who lead the rebellion? Who absolves everything that is done against my interests? Is it not you, who have the remedy in your own hands? You ought to remember the time when several of your children wanted to set up for themselves. You were furiously enraged by any interference from abroad. Yet *they* were honorable, and did not behave in a brutal manner, while the men who rebel against me commit the most atrocious crimes.

"What has my race in common with yours to justify your interference or your promise of protection to my children? Alliance with you means destruction to them; witness Florida, California, and Texas, where the men of my race are now an insignificant minority. Neither the fact that they are your neighbors, nor geographical advantages, nor the similarity of their institutions with yours can influence the men of my race to ally themselves with you. All regard you with suspicion.

"You accuse me of governing my children in the Havana in a manner which is neither honorable nor conducive to peace and prosperity. No doubt I have made many blunders, but you are the last person that ought to point his finger at me. Your own administration certainly will not bear strict investigation, and I can assure you that the accounts about corruption in my domain

are grossly exaggerated. Will the adventurers who rebel against me furnish a better administration?

"You appear with the olive branch in one hand, and a sword in the other, and perhaps you think you have a chance to take, with little cost, what does not belong to you. Not while I have breath in my body, friend Jonathan! For in a very few years nothing would remain in my children to show their noble origin. The fate of Texas and California would be theirs. Cease your sorry meddling, Jonathan; let us live in peace and good fellowship. Do not forget that for more than a hundred years I have held out a hand to you, and am still willing to be your friend."

As in our complications with England on account of Venezuela, all Europe sides against us. There is, however, little thought that Spain would really find allies if we were compelled to come to blows with her. England offers, so far, only sympathy. Germany says it is no business of hers; but in France there is a strong movement in favor of an alliance with Spain.

The Libre Parole, Paris, says:

"This continual interference of the United States in things which do not concern them is ridiculous. More, it is getting unbearable. But Spain, which in times past made even a Bismarck beat a retreat, is not likely to give in to a Sherman, the brother of the man who butchered the Indians out in Colorado."*

The *Figaro* thinks there is no excuse for the attitude of the United States, but berates the Spanish Government for replacing Martinez Campos with Weyler. The *France* thinks France owes sympathy and help to Spain in such a crisis.

The St. James's Gazette, London, points out that "some of England's chickens are coming home to roost." This paper refers to the allusion made to Armenia in the Senate, when it was said that, if Britain has a right to protect insurrection in Armenia, the United States may protect insurrection in Cuba. "The analogy is not particularly close," continues the paper, "but there is a certain plausibility in it, especially to a people of hasty newspaper readers like the Americans." But *The St. James's Gazette* does not think the Spaniards can be compared with the Turks. It credits us neither with courage nor with a faculty for minding our own business, and says:

"If this is the Monroe doctrine, it simply means that the United States claims a right to interfere with other people's business whenever their 'sympathies' lean that way—in fact, a right of naked aggression. Meanwhile, these jingo Senators are ready enough to bully Spain, which is not one of the most formidable fighting powers of Europe, or England, which is held back by its ingrained desire to keep on good terms with all its Anglo-Saxon offshoots. But against France these brave fire-eaters are mum. France and Brazil have a precisely similar boundary dispute to our own with Venezuela, and they are being left to fight it out. France, you see, is also a fiery nation, and rather strong by land and sea."

The Daily News says:

"There are many reasons why the President should not act hastily. In the present fierce temper of the Spanish people, the recognition of the Cubans would most certainly lead to war, tho the ultimate issue could not be doubted if the Americans put their heart into the business. It would be difficult for them to do this, and they probably would feel little enthusiasm, for such a war would not involve the national security or honor."

In Germany there is not much love lost for Spain, but the attitude of the United States is nevertheless severely criticized. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"Altho it is not usual for the Americans to clothe their ambitious ideas in diplomatic forms, they have done so in the present case. They hide their lust for conquest under the mask of humanitarian principle. Yet the Spaniards must be careful how they express their feelings, for they have a far less considerate opponent to deal with than Germany showed herself in the quar-

* Senator Sherman says that this reference is altogether obscure to him, as his brother, General Sherman, never had charge of an Indian campaign in Colorado.

rel about the Caroline Islands. Germany's interests are principally centered in the trade relations with Cuba, and these alone we have to defend. We owe gratitude neither to Spain nor to the United States in these matters, but rather the reverse. It is thought that our commercial interests would be better cared for if the United States dominated in Cuba, but the difference would be mighty small. We would advise Spain to follow the American example during the Secessionist war, when the United States repulsed English and French offers of intervention with republican roughness. Spain could, however, show some monarchical polish by saying that she would not like to compare General Lee with Antonio Maceo."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A War-Maker on War.—"I've had enough of life," Prince Bismarck recently said to the sculptor Magnussen. Magnussen is making sketches of the Old Chancellor of Germany, and taking his measurements for a statue, and professes his astonishment at Bismarck's vitality. But Bismarck says he has "had enough," and the Germans already pay more attention to his past than to his present. Thus his opinion of war-making is just now quoted largely by papers that wish to curb the bellicose spirit of the Germans. While still in office, Bismarck said: "A war may only be begun if the honor of the country absolutely requires it, and care should be taken that honor is not confounded with so-called prestige. No statesman has a right to make war because he believes that it can not be avoided within a given period. If the Ministers of Foreign Affairs had always accompanied their sovereigns, or the commander-in-chief, during the campaign, history would certainly contain fewer records of war. On the battle-field, and, which is worse, in the field hospitals, I have seen the flower of our youth succumb to their wounds and to disease. Even now I see many a cripple look up at this window,* evidently thinking: 'If it were not for the man up there, who made the war, I would be well and strong at home.' Such reminiscences and such sights would rob me of peace, if I had to accuse myself of having made war lightly and only to gain a name. . . . I will never advise His Majesty the King to go to war unless the interests of the country absolutely demand it."

FOREIGN NOTES.

AMONG the conspirators arrested by the Boer Government was at least one whom they could afford to release without fear that his influence could harm the independence of the South African Republic. This is Solly Yoel, nephew of the great Barnato, and the prince of dudes. How he came to be arrested is not quite clear. He has never done anything more important than to set the fashion as to the height of the collar, the length of the crease in the trousers, and the shape of the dress-coats in H. B. Majesty's colonies. His most epoch-making deed was to have his bath-tub filled with soda-water when water was scarce.

THE struggle for mastery between the Flemish and Walloon elements has lately broken out anew in Belgium. From time immemorial the Dutch and French races have lived side by side in those parts, without being able to assimilate. Sometimes the Flemings predominate, and then their language is the official vehicle of communication; sometimes the Walloons are "on top," and then French is spoken in every department. The Flemings, who have been under a cloud lately, are now again asserting themselves. Most Belgians, however, speak both languages.

A TUBINGEN professor played a mean trick upon his audience the other day, says the *Neckar Zeitung*. He was lecturing upon the properties of magnesium light, and its use in photography. During the whole lecture the room was kept dark. During the next lecture the professor exhibited an instantaneous photograph of his audience a few days before. It showed a large number of the students fast asleep, some of them with their mouths wide open. They had been "celebrating" the night before the lecture, and were "caught napping" with a vengeance.

IN spite of the warnings which appear periodically in the German-American press, a large number of our fellow citizens of German birth visit Germany without a passport, and are arrested for violating the military laws. Neither a citizen's paper nor the so-called "first paper" are respected by the German authorities, who have been informed that these documents may be bought here. A passport alone entitles the possessor to the protection of the United States.

ACCORDING to the latest Socialist statistics, Berlin has 395,000 working-men and 183,000 working-women, employed in 86 different trades. Only 37,000 men and 1,410 women belong to the trades-unions, of which there are 84. The *Vossische Zeitung* points out that according to these statistics the Socialists have no right to claim that they are representatives of the laboring population, for the Unions are nearly all Socialistic.

* The Chancellor's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSURDITIES OF THE COMMON LAW.

In an address delivered before the Illinois State Bar Association, at Springfield, last January, Mr. James C. Courtney took the ground that the common law is weighted with unwise principles and provisions; that the wisdom of the common law has been praised too much. Citing the advance that has been made in every other branch of science, he remarks that in law the foolish conceits of our ancient ancestors are passed along from age to age as rules for our guidance and enlightenment; that for ages judges and lawyers have tried themselves at such expressions as "the common law is the embodiment of wisdom," "the perfection of reasoning," "the greatest birthright," etc. On this point he says:

"The common law is not the embodiment of wisdom, neither is it the perfection of reasoning. In the very nature of things it could not be so. It had its origin in the usages and customs of a semi-barbarous age, and the stream can never rise higher than its source. The common law is an exponent of the habitudes of life. It is a creature of man's handiwork; and by consequence is beset with man's imperfections and infirmities; the virtues and the vices; habits and customs; fads and fancies; the good and the bad, all colored by the spirit and temper of the age, these are the component parts of the common law, and these all woven together as warp and woof in the great loom of the people's life; the fabric in its completion shows the impress of each, and this is the common law in its entirety. In the formative periods of the common law, the most excellent wisdom and the most profound ignorance dwelt in harmony together. The phantoms of ignorance, and the hobgoblins of superstition, all walked abroad in the light of the splendid genius of Bacon and Shakespeare."

Then, admitting that there is also much wisdom in the common law, Mr. Courtney says that many of its rules, wise in their application to the conditions which gave them birth, have, by reason of changed conditions, become unwise, and that what is needed is reconstruction, elimination, and a new arrangement of things. In support of his argument he notes, among other things, the condition of the common law with reference to "seals," saying:

"Many hundred years ago, when illiteracy prevailed almost universally, when man was just emerging from barbarism and the gloom of superstition hung about him, and when not one in ten thousand could read or write, the transmission of real estate was effected by livery of seizin and by the grantor attaching his seal to the parchment.

"The grantor being unable to write, this seal represented his name, and, under conditions then existing, was a wise requirement. But see how a wise law in its application to conditions of a medieval age degenerates into folly in its application to the conditions of civilized age. First, waxen seals were necessary, but now our modern judges tell us that small zigzag marks or little round dots will do. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in Hackers's Appeal, 121 Pa. St., 204, favors us with a learned exposition of the law on this subject. 'Any kind of a mark after the name that fancy may suggest is sufficient,' says the learned court in this case. And so a little dot, the sixteenth part of an inch in length, was held by the court to be a good seal. But the court was careful to say that a dot or a wiggle made by the pen after the signature was necessary. And this blight in the law as to these trifles is not alone confined to deeds, but, like a baneful disease, spreads about in every nook and corner of common-law jurisprudence. In evidence, sealed instruments, like a king, are hedged about, shielded from attack, and invested with imperial importance. No matter how many mistakes the writing may contain; no matter how false it may be, if there be a zigzag mark of the pen after the signature, the voice of truth is silenced, and nothing can be said. Reference to a case or two will yield good results at this point. The case of *Hume v. Taylor*, 63 Ill., 43, is instructive. Hume sold to Taylor one thousand hogs. A written contract was signed for the delivery of these hogs. This contract had a little mark after the signatures of the parties. Each of the parties signed a note to the other for \$5,000, and

placed it in the hands of a third party as a guaranty of the performance of this contract; but before the time for the delivery of the hogs had arrived, the parties changed this contract, substituting five hundred hogs for one thousand, and wrote this new contract on the back of the old one. And each of the parties signed his name to this new contract; and defendant offered to deliver the hogs under the new contract. But the Supreme Court held under these facts that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on the note placed as a guaranty, for the reason that the original contract was not changed, because there were no marks after the names of the parties to the new contract to represent a seal. And so the defendant lost \$5,000 for the want of a little mark after the plaintiff's name."

We make one more extract:

"And the rule in Shelley's Case is not a whit less absurd. The facts of this ancient case show that its determination was based on the doctrine of primogeniture. One illustration: Once upon a time an old German lived in Chicago. He was the owner of certain lots in that city. He was blessed with four sons, and each of these sons had children. This old gentleman, like many other grandparents, was very fond of his grandchildren. With a sound mind and memory he writes his last will and testament. He wishes to give these lots to his sons during their life, and after their death he wants them to descend to his grandchildren. So he says: 'In the name of God, amen. I give and devise unto my sons lots 13, 14, and 15, in Chicago, but neither of them shall sell or mortgage any of the lots, but the same shall go to their heirs after them.' Nothing could be clearer, than that this old man intended these lots to go to the sons during their lifetime, and that the grandchildren should take the fee simple. The sons become dissatisfied, and bring suit. The case goes to the Supreme Court of Illinois. And this will, a plain instrument without ambiguity or doubt, is taken by the court and placed in the pillory of the dark ages, so to speak, subjected to the thumbscrews of the rule in Shelley's Case. And the result is, that the sons get the fee-simple and the grandchildren get nothing. And this is the wisdom of the common law. The curious will find this case in 129 Ill., 164."

In closing his address, Mr. Courtney says that the great remedy for all the evils of our law is less regard for ancient precedent and greater regard for common sense—more modern instances and fewer ancient saws.

A Disillusioned Gamecock.—"There is told a story of the Athenian artist who painted cherries so naturally that even the birds were deceived and came to peck at them. A modern incident illustrates in a somewhat similar manner the power of pictorial art to deceive, and at the same time seems to show a good deal of reasoning intelligence in at least one member of the feathered tribe. Mr. Scott Leighton, the Boston artist, tells the story of a pet gamecock which he kept in his studio. Having at one time to paint the portrait of a large-sized gamecock for a patron, the pet suffered a great deal from the domineering spirit of the larger bird, and got so that he never could see him without flying into a rage. After the picture was completed and the feathered model had been removed, the canvas remained in the studio, standing on the floor. One day the little gamecock was picking his way about the studio, when he suddenly caught sight of the counterfeit presentment of his former enemy. With a scream of rage he gave one leap, and, flying at the picture, struck his spurs into it again and again. The next time that he was given an opportunity, he repeated the attack, and it became the almost daily amusement of the artist and his friends to witness these impromptu cock-fights between a live bird and a dummy. At last one day the little fellow, resting a moment after an unusually spirited attack, happened to cock his head on one side so as to get a look behind the picture. For an instant he was dumfounded. He looked in front and saw his old enemy, as large as life; another glance behind, and he was more than ever puzzled. He then deliberately walked behind and around the picture several times, carefully surveying it, and finally, with a spiteful flirt, and with an air of disgust that would have done credit to a human being, marched away and hid himself. Never after that day could he be persuaded to attack the picture, or indeed to pay the slightest attention to it. He had penetrated the sham, and would have no more of it."—*Our Animal Friends*.

POISONOUS FISH.

WE are always on the lookout for poisonous plants, and no well-informed person dares to eat an unknown berry that he has picked in the woods, but it is not so generally known that certain kinds of animal food are also poisonous. Poisonous fish, for instance, are by no means rare, and it is quite dangerous to experiment with an unknown catch, especially in tropical waters. In *Our Animal Friends*, March, L. J. Vance has the following to say on this subject:

"Poisonous fish are found in large numbers and in many places, but more especially in the tropics. They are quite common in the Brazilian and West Indian waters, and also in the East Indian and Australian waters.

"Three kinds of fish belonging to the mackerel family are poisonous. One is called the 'jurel,' and is found in the West Indies in large numbers. It can be distinguished from the common mackerel, which also abounds in the same waters, by certain peculiarities or marks. Thus, the 'jurel' has no black spot on the gill-covers; it has scales on the neck, while the harmless kind has a black spot and no scales on the neck. The poisonous kind grows large, and often weighs as much as twenty pounds, but the others seldom run over two pounds. Mackerel weighing over two pounds are not allowed to be sold in the Havana markets.

"The 'chicaro' is another kind of poisonous mackerel. It is also found in the West Indies, but the natives of those islands do not regard it as dangerous. The meat of the 'chicaro' is not fit or safe to eat at certain times of the year, especially during the spawning season. Then it becomes highly poisonous, and the people of Guadeloupe sometimes use pieces of this fish, which have been caught, to poison rats.

"The 'bonito' is a kind of mackerel that is most dangerous at certain times of the year. Usually it is a very pleasant and palatable bit of food, but every once in a while people are taken with colic after eating the 'bonito.' So it is best to let it alone.

"Two kinds of herring are known to be poisonous. The *meletta*, or tropical herring, is found all along the Atlantic coast as far north as New York. Within recent years there have been several cases in which people have died after eating this fish. The spawning season seems to be the time when the herring, and other tropical fish, should be let severely alone. The part which is considered most dangerous is the roe.

"The *meletta*, which is found in East Indian and Australian waters, is always poisonous, and it is the more dangerous because it is not easily distinguished from another kind of herring which is comparatively harmless. The poisonous kind has a black nose and a black spot on the dorsal fin, while the other has not these marks. The poisonous *meletta* resembles a herring, being five or six inches long, with silvery scales and a bluish-green back. . . .

"Some fish are poisonous in certain localities and harmless in other places; . . . some are poisonous at certain seasons of the year and at other times wholesome; and finally, as a note of warning, we would say that visitors to tropical countries should take no risk of eating fish which are not known to be safe as well as palatable."

NOVEL SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

DOMESTIC service is a subject frequently discussed in the newspapers and magazines, and generally from the point of view of the employer. Very little light has been thrown upon the subject by the wholesale indictments of household servants for incapacity and unreasonableness, and it is therefore instructive to hear the "other side" of the question. An able attempt to present the domestic servants' case is made in the March issue of *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago), by Miss Jane Addams, the well-known head of the Hull House of Chicago, that center of educational, philanthropic, and reform activity. Miss Addams's opinions have been gained from experiences in a Woman's Labor Bureau and through conversations held with women returning from "situations" which they had voluntarily relinquished. She has arrived at very radical conclusions, which she states boldly and explicitly. Miss Addams calls household

service "a belated industry"—belated both economically and ethically. She explains her view as follows:

"This industry was little affected by the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, and is a surviving remnant of the household system which preceded the factory system. Both employers and employees, for the most part, hold moral conceptions and notions of duty which are tinged with feudalism. There is a tendency for each worker to become isolated from her fellow workers; to be dependent upon the protection and good-will of her employer, and to have little share in the corporate life of the community. The employees in this industry practically lead the lives of those who have not discovered the power to combine; of those who can not create a sufficiently coherent organization to sustain themselves under changing conditions."

"As industrial conditions have changed, the household has become simplified, from the medieval affair of journeymen, apprentices, and maidens who spun and brewed, to the family proper; to those who love each other and live together in ties of affection and consanguinity. Were this process complete, we should have no problem of household employment. But, even in households comparatively humble, there is still one alien, one who is neither loved nor loving. The modern family has dropped the man who made its shoes, the woman who spun its clothes, and to a large extent the woman who washes them, but it stoutly refuses to drop the woman who cooks its food; it strangely insists that to do that would be to destroy family life."

Isolation and celibacy are the unnatural conditions imposed on the household worker, and the result is not only a lack of ambition and progressiveness, but a strong tendency toward the abandonment of this industry by all the active and bright and quick workers. Miss Addams continues:

"The isolation of the household employee is perhaps inevitable so long as the employer holds her belated ethics; but the situation is made even more difficult by the character and capacity of the girls who enter this industry. In any great industrial change the workmen who are permanently displaced are those who are too dull to seize upon changed conditions. The workmen who have knowledge and insight, and who are in touch with their time, quickly reorganize. There are many noble exceptions, but it follows that on the whole the enterprising girls of the community go into factories, and the less enterprising go into households. It is not a question of skill, of energy, of conscientious work, which will enable a girl to rise industrially while she is in the household; she is not in the rising movement. She is belated in a class composed of the unprogressive elements of the community, and which is recruited constantly from the victims of misfortune and incompetence, by girls who are learning the language, girls who are timid and slow, or girls who look at life solely from the savings-bank point of view."

The social status of the servant is next touched on by Miss Addams. She says:

"It is well to remember that the household employees, for the better quarters of the city and suburbs, are largely drawn from the poorer quarters, which are nothing if not gregarious. The girl is born and reared in a tenement-house full of children. She goes to school with them, and there she learns to march, to read and write in companionship with forty others. When she is old enough to go to parties, those she attends are usually held in a public hall and are crowded with dancers. If she works in a factory, she walks home with many other girls, in much the same spirit as she formerly walked in school with them. She mingles with the young men she knows, in frank economic and social equality. Until she marries she remains at home with no special break or change in her family and social life.

"If she is employed in a household, this is not true. Suddenly all the conditions of her life are changed. This change may be wholesome for her, but it is not easy, and the thought of the savings-bank does not cheer one much, when one is twenty. She is isolated from the people with whom she has been reared, with whom she has gone to school, and among whom she expects to live when she marries."

Under these circumstances, Miss Addams finds it perfectly natural that girls should prefer factory labor, with its social and in-

dustrial independence. She says she has long ceased to apologize for the working-people, since they are the equals of the "higher classes" in native ability, character, and humanity. It is the employers who are at fault in failing to recognize the trend of industrial things and in trying to preserve in these days of machinery, factory labor, and organization an essentially feudal institution. Miss Addams indicates her solution of the problem in the following passages:

"A man of dignity and ability is quite willing to come into a house to tune a piano. Another man of mechanical skill will come to put up window-shades. Another of less skill, but perfect independence, will come to clean and lay a carpet. These men would all resent the situation and consider it quite impossible if it implied the giving up of their family and social ties, and living under the roof of the household requiring their services. Most of the cooking and serving and cleaning of a household could be done by women living outside and coming into a house as a skilled workman does, having no 'personal service' relation to the employer. There is no reason why the woman who cleans windows in a house should not live as full a domestic and social life as the man who cleans windows in an office. If the 'servant' attitude were once eliminated from household industry, and the well-established one of employer and employee substituted, the first step would be taken toward overcoming many difficulties. . . .

"It might be possible that the employer of household labor would have to go back, at least during the period of transition, to the original office of 'lady,' that of 'bread-giving' to her household. It might be necessary for her to receive the prepared food and drink and serve it herself to her family and guests, but truly that is no hardship, which may be made a grace and a token and there is no reason why in time the necessary serving at a table should not be done by a trained corps of women as fine as the Swiss men who make the table d'hôte of the European hotel such a marvel of celerity. In the fewer cases in which the household employees have no family ties, doubtless a remedy against social isolation would be the formation of residence clubs, at least in the suburbs, where the isolation is most keenly felt. Indeed the beginnings of these clubs are already seen in the servants' quarters at the summer hotels. In these residence clubs the household employee could have the independent life which only one's abiding-place can afford. This, of course, presupposes a higher grade of ability than household employees at present possess; on the other hand it is only by offering such possibilities that the higher grades of intelligence can be secured for household employment."

London's Public-Houses.—"The two parishes have a few churches and ten times as many public-houses. The public-houses explain a great many of the miseries of the miserable locality. There may be some teetotalers there, but there are not many; and there are almost as few drinkers who are always moderate in their libations. The curse of bitter beer, raw Scotch whisky, and 'tuppenny' gin rests heavy on the place. Public opinion is no weapon against it, for public opinion openly favors drinking whenever one has the necessary money, and does not regard actual drunkenness as a disgrace worth mentioning. Women drink at the bars as unconcernedly as men do, and barmaids serve them. The bar-room is the gossip place, and babes and small children are carried to it and kept in it by careful mothers who gather there for the day's necessary talk. Infants sometimes cry, and at such times are permitted a sip from the maternal glass, quite as other children are bribed with chocolate drops. Thus bear eyes and drink-reddened faces often have early beginnings. The children on the streets are dirty, ragged, and vociferously happy over small things. Adults are not genuinely happy. There is no reason why they should be. They derive much spasmodic merriment from the public-houses. Drunkenness and fighting are common everywhere, especially on the streets. During one noon recess I saw three fights develop among the two dozen employees of a box-factory. Nor are the combatants always men or boys."—"Stamping Out the London Slums," by Edward Marshall, in the March Century.

RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.

"**T**HREE is being made at this moment," says the *Revue Scientifique*, February 15, "a very interesting—and interested—attempt on the coast of Holland. The object sought is the recovery of the remains of the *Lutine*, a vessel wrecked between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling. It is not from a pious wish to give Christian burial to the remains of the ship or of those that perished with her; there is a treasure that plays a part in the matter. The *Lutine*, a French ship, was, according to Carlyle, sent to England by the royalists in 1793 to keep her out of the hands of the republicans. In 1799 this frigate, which carried 32 guns, was sent to Cuxhaven with large sums of money to the credit of firms that had large payments to make on the Continent. She set sail on October 9, 1799, loaded, says *The Times* of that date, with more than ten tons of gold and silver. But she never reached her destination and was shipwrecked. Just what amount of specie she carried is not known, for another boat that sailed about the same time seems to have taken a part of the sum, and besides, the destruction by fire of Lloyd's registers in 1837 prevents us from fixing this point with precision. Very various figures have been given, running all the way from £300,000 to £500,000. It goes without saying that the attempts referred to are made to recover this treasure, for the *Lutine* sank in comparatively shallow water; and up to this time £100,000 have been found. There remains at least £200,000. The specie already recovered was found partly at the beginning of this century, partly about 1815 or 1820, under William I. [of Holland]. But drifting sand has made matters very difficult. About 1830 the hull was claimed by the Dutch Government and granted to the Lloyds. Between 1856 and 1860 some attempts were made, not without a certain degree of success; gold was found, and the rudder of the vessel. In 1894 a company was formed to cooperate with the Lloyds, and the work is now in progress. The exact location of the hull is known and part of it has been freed from sand. The work was stopped in October, but will now soon be begun again. It has brought to light five cannon, hundreds of balls, and some human skeletons, but no gold as yet. The method employed consisted of first freeing the ship from the sand-bank that had formed over it, which had already received a name, that of *Goudplat*; afterward a continuous barrier of oaken piles was formed around the hull, placed vertically and sunk into the subjacent clay, this barrier having for its object the prevention of any further sand-drift. To clear out the interior of the hull, the divers are furnished with tubes that are connected with an exhaust pump, so that wherever they place the ends of these tubes the pump sucks up the sand and mud and discharges it in a comparatively easy manner. What will come of this enterprise? The future alone can tell. There are in any case at least £200,000 to recover, and, if we are to believe certain old accounts, there may be as much as £1,000,000; at any rate that is what the estimates of a former agent of the Amsterdam Lloyds makes it out to be."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Naphtha in the Toilet.—"Druggists," says *Cosmos*, January 25, "have in their establishments all sorts of substances for the cure of ills or for their production; they have just added to their pharmacopœia refined naphtha, which we may confidently place in the second category. It is employed quite commonly nowadays for washing the scalp, which it cleans rapidly and completely; the druggist, when consulted, does not hesitate to recommend it for this use, letting his customer suppose that it is a product as harmless as it is beneficial. Ah, well! We must beg leave to differ with them a little. Its inflammability is much greater than that of its father petroleum. If it is used in an apartment where there is an open fire, or a light, the vapors may catch fire at a distance of several yards. An explosion follows and, generally, the fire, reaching the hair, finishes instantaneously and radically the cleansing process that has been begun. We know of several adventures of this kind; in one of them a head of hair over a yard long, the glory of its owner, went up in smoke. No doubt it will grow out again to a greater length than ever, but the experiment was none the less a cruel one."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*Not a Patent
Medicine.*

Old Age

is usually another name for debility. Too much food, and improper food is eaten, overtaxing the impaired digestive organs; the kidneys do not properly carry off the effete products; the brain is sluggish. All these troubles are overcome by the use of

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Digestion is improved; kidneys stimulated; brain brightened; new energy given. Absolutely harmless.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

The week's total bank clearings, \$943,000,000, continue their see-saw movement, without special tendency. Contrasted with a week ago, this week's total is 11 per cent. smaller, but 5 per cent. larger than in the second week of March, 1895; 10 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1894, but 23 per cent. smaller than in the like week of 1893; 21 per cent. smaller than in 1892, but only 5 per cent. less than the like total in 1891.

General trade shows no marked changes. Distribution of merchandise is most active for dry-goods, hardware, shoes, and millinery, paints, oils,

and heavy chemicals, but has been unsatisfactory. Jobbers report spring trade of a waiting character, due to belated snowstorms and unusually cold weather. Collections, with few exceptions, are no better, and in many instances less satisfactory; which tends to retard the movement of merchandise. Building operations at some Eastern points are not as active as anticipated. Dealers in shoes South and West report trade slow, and Eastern makers admit orders are increasing slowly. The cotton-goods manufacturing industry is unsatisfactory, with a slack demand and heavy stocks. Production has been restricted and a further shutdown is talked of. Prints and ginghams are most active. Transactions in raw wool are limited and the market is very dull, with less business than at any previous time since January 1. Iron and steel are as quiet as in preceding weeks, and in some respects less favorably situated. Orders for steel at Chicago have decreased, and the price is barely steady. Demand for pig iron is the slowest since January 1. Quotations at Eastern markets, nominally unchanged, could probably be shaded on new business. No agreement has been reached on ore products for 1896 delivery. Production of pig iron was restricted about 40,000 tons during February, but stocks increased nearly 70,000 tons in the face of it. From all this, the general trade situation throughout the country may be regarded as less satisfactory at the middle of March, 1896, than had been anticipated. Even prices of staples have refused to make and maintain advances. Among decreases in quotations are those for flour, wheat, Indian corn, oats, lard, print cloths, steel and pig iron, while prices of wool, leather, coal, pork, and sugar are nominally unchanged. Coffee is higher, but not based upon domestic conditions affecting demand. The improvement in the actual demand for cotton at home and abroad is back of its advance. Petroleum, also, is higher, as are lead and nails at Western centers, where the demand has improved.

Business failures in the United States this week fully maintain the ratio of commercial embarrassments reported of late, with a total of 282 for six business days ending with March 12, compared with 270 in the preceding week, 262 in the corresponding week one year ago, 231 in the second week of March, 1894, 221 in the corresponding week of 1893, and with 219 in the like week of 1892.

Total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States during six business days ending with March 12 amount to 2,401,000 bushels, against 2,407,000 bushels last week, 2,791,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 3,258,000 bushels in the second week of March, 1894, and as compared with 2,886,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Total exports of Indian corn in the same week amount to 1,708,000 bushels, a little more than 1,000,000 bushels less than in the previous week, and as compared with 884,000 bushels in the like week last year, and with 1,278,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1895.—*Bradstreet's, March 14.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The International Cable Match.

AMERICA WINS THE TROPHY.

The great match by cable between America and Great Britain began on Friday, March 13, at 10 A.M., New York time. America was represented by Pillsbury, Showalter, Burille, Barry, Hymes, Hodges, Delmar, and Baird. Great Britain selected Blackburne, Burn, Bird, Tinsley, Locock, Mills, Atkins, and Jackson. The greatest interest was manifested in the game between Pillsbury and Blackburne. The English champion accepted a Queen's Gambit offered by the young American, and had decidedly the worst of the game up to White's 26th move, when Pillsbury, by an oversight which it is difficult to explain, allowed Blackburne to attack a Bishop and Rook. Pillsbury was compelled to lose a piece, and although he fought for a "draw" until Saturday afternoon, he was forced to resign. The only other game lost by America was that of Baird against Jackson. Showalter beat Burn in a most brilliant manner, announcing mate in eight moves. Burille caught Bird, when even Showalter had decided that the game should be a "draw." On Saturday afternoon, only one game remained unfinished, that between Barry and Tinsley. If Barry lost, America lost the match. If Tinsley could "draw," the match was a "draw." The young man evidently felt the responsibility resting upon him, and played very carefully. He seemed to be too careful for the large audience, and for some time those watching were fearful that the Englishman might be able to force a "draw." But at last Barry pushed his free Rook's Pawn, and applause greeted this move. Tinsley attempted to Queen his Pawn, which would have drawn the game, but the American was just two moves ahead of him. Mr. Tinsley resigned and America won.

The score:

Pillsbury 0	Blackburne 1
Showalter 1	Burn 0
Burille 1	Bird 0
Barry 1	Tinsley 0
Hymes ½	Locock ½
Hodges ½	Mills ½
Delmar ½	Atkins ½
Baird 0	Jackson 1
Total: America 4½; Great Britain 3½.	



Why ARE AMERICANS NOTED THE WORLD OVER AS MEAT EATERS? Because THEIR CEREAL FOODS ARE DEFICIENT IN LIFE-SUSTAINING ELEMENTS

Prof. SHARPLESS, of Boston, says that 75 per cent. of food value is withdrawn in bleaching flour.

The Franklin Mills

Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat

contains the full complement of bone, muscle and nerve food. Is easily digested, and cheap, because it goes far. Ask for it to-day, and diminish the meat bill

Readers mentioning LITERARY DIGEST may have a neat little book of recipes, and a half tone reproduction of a beautiful picture entitled "An Early Breakfast" FREE.

Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.



The United States Championship Match.

SECOND GAME.

Petroff Defense.

KEMENY, White.	SHOWALTER, Black.	KEMENY, White.	SHOWALTER, Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	24 P-Kt 5	B x Kt P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	25 B x B 5	Q-Kt 5
3 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	26 R-Kt 3	P x B
4 B-Kt 5	B-B 4	27 Q-K 7	B-K 3
5 Castles	Castles	28 R x P	P-Q B 4
6 Kt x P	R-K sq	29 R x Q	R x Q
7 Kt-B 3	Kt x Kt	30 R-Kt 3	R-Q B 2
8 P-Q 4	Kt x Kt	31 R-K 2	P-Q R 4
9 P x Kt	B-K 2	32 P-K B 4	P-Kt 3
10 B-K 3	B-B 3	33 R(Kt3)-K 3	K-Kt 2
11 Q-Q 2	P-Q 4	34 K-B 2	K-B 3
12 Q-R-Kt sq	B-Kt 5	35 R-K 5	P-Q Kt 4
13 Kt-K sq	Q-Q 2	36 K-K sq	P x P
14 Kt-Q 3	P-Q Kt 3	37 P x P	R-B 5
15 Kt-Kt 4	R-K 3	38 R-Q 2	K-B 6
16 B-K B 4	P-Q R 3	39 K-B 2	R-K R 6
17 B x Kt	R x B	40 R-K 3	R x P ch
18 Kt x R	Q x Kt	41 K-K sq	R-R 8 ch
19 K-R-K sq	B-B 4	42 K-K 2	R-R 7 ch
20 R-K 3	P-R 3	43 K-K sq	R-R 8 ch
21 Q-R-K sq	K-R 2	44 K-K 2	R-R 7 ch
22 Q-K 2	R-R 2		Drawn.
23 P-Kt 4	B-Q 2		

The seventh game was won by Showalter. Score at time of going to press: Showalter 4½; Kemeny 2½.

Chess-Nuts

Several correspondents have written to us that they were not credited with correct solution of problems. We are very sorry that any omissions should have occurred. Here are three rules we wish you to observe for your protection and our convenience: 1. Send solution as soon as possible; 2. Write the solution of each problem on a separate sheet, and put the number of the problem at the top; 3. Always give your name and address. We have before us, now, the solution of four or five problems, but no name. We desire to do all we can to keep up and increase the interest taken in this department.

We suggested that Mr. Putney would send answers to those who made twelve wrong attempts

Too Tired to Sleep.
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

The weariness from brain work and nervous excitement is the most enervating fatigue there is. Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

to solve his problem, No. 113. He writes: "You may have noticed that there are 13 White pieces, and the solutions all told make 13. Some folks believe that 13 is an unlucky number. Maybe that was what was the matter with the boys." It was also 113.

The score of the competitors at the St. Petersburg Chess-Tournament at the completion of each round:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Lasker...	2	3½	5½	7½	9½	21½
Pillsbury...	2	4½	6½	6½	7	8
Steinitz.....	1	2½	4½	6½	7½	9½
Tschigorin...	1½	2½	3½	6	7	
The results of the thirty-six games according to the openings:						
Openings.	White	Black				
Queen's Gambit Declined.	12	2	6	4		
Ruy Lopez.....	8	5	0	3		
Petroff.....	6	2	2	2		
Evans Gambit.....	4	1	2	1		
P-Q 4.....	2	1	1	0		
4 Knights' Game.....	1	0	1	0		
Giucco Piano.....	1	0	1	0		
Queen's Gambit.....	1	1	0	0		
2 Knights' Defense.....	1	0	0	1		
Totals.....	36	12	13	11		

You have not read this before!

The "Pass-It-On-Society."

Probably many of our readers have already heard of this society and its work. It was started on a suggestion made by the Rev. J. M. Farrar, D.D., of Brooklyn, who writes, on February 8, 1895: "My Dear Sir: Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the 'Pass-It-On-Society.'" On December 5, 1895 (ten months later), Dr. Farrar writes: "I believe it is a real blessing to the afflicted." If you are suffering with **Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever, Rose Cold**, or any similar disease of the respiratory organs, send for **HYOMEI**, the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment comprised in

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, by mail, \$1.00.

Your friend would not "pass-it-on" to you unless convinced of its merit. In **ASTHMA** Hyomei gives instant relief, stops the cough, the wheezing and gasping, and makes breathing easy in a few moments time. In **CATARRH** it removes the offensive accumulations, clears the head, removes catarrhal deafness and purifies the breath. It cures **BRONCHITIS** permanently and robs **COUGH** of its terrors.

HOW THE "PASS-IT-ON-SOCIETY" GROWS.

Griffin, Ga., July 8, 1895.

Like Dr. Farrar, I want to join the "Pass-It-On-Society." I am so grateful for the good results that I have received from the use of Hyomei, and I have already spoken of it to a number of my friends.

C. I. STACY, Sec'y Y. M. C. A.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1895.

In thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine I have never given my name in support of a proprietary remedy, until I met with Hyomei, which I endorse with all my heart (professional ethics to the contrary notwithstanding). Since testing Hyomei in Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, I believe in it for itself, for what it has done, and I gladly add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

S. H. MORRIS, M.D., 150 Franklin St.

P. S.—You are at liberty to use this as you may deem best.

Pass Christian, Miss.

I have been a sufferer from Catarrh and Bronchitis ever since last August; my pastor, Rev. O. W. Flowers, advised me to try your remedy. He has been using one of your Pocket Inhalers ever since last Spring, and has derived much benefit from it.

MISS BERTHA B. STEWARD, Harrison County,

New York, Feb. 1, 1895.
I have been troubled with Bronchitis for about four years. No medicine helped me. About two weeks ago I tried one of your Pocket Inhalers, which gave me immediate relief. Sunday evening our pastor, the Rev. Dr. Farrar, spoke with great difficulty, apparently from a heavy cold settled in his chest. I sent him one of your Pocket Inhalers, I inclose his reply.

HALSEY FITCH, 170-172 Chambers Street.
(Dr. Farrar's reply is given above).

Greensboro, Ala., Sept. 15, 1895.
Your Hyomei cured me of Catarrh after other remedies failed; will add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

Yours truly,

W. M. SEAY.

New York, Sept. 20, 1895.
I take pleasure in adding my name to the long list of those whose lives have been made happier by the use of Hyomei. It is not only an instant relief to Catarrh sufferers, but will cure this disease entirely. I have been the instrument of inducing many friends and acquaintances to seek relief through its use. I have yet to learn of one who has not been benefited I want to "pass-it-on."

A. G. THOMPSON, 33 Wall Street.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 44, 46, 48, Cedar St., New York, February 19, 1895.
Please find enclosed one dollar for which send one Pocket Inhaler Outfit to my friend, D. S. Walton, 134 Franklin St., City. It has done me so much good that I never cease recommending it to my friends and as you know have bought as many as 12 or 15 which I have given to personal friends, and have influenced more than twice this number to buy them, and I have yet to meet one who has not thanked me for recommending it. It has completely cured my little daughter of Catarrh, from which she has been suffering for years.

Very truly yours,

J. S. NUGENT (Treasurer).

Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1895.

I will tell you candidly your remedy has given me more relief from my Asthma than anything I have used, and really I have been so enthusiastic over it that I have made a great many converts, not only in Albany, but West Troy. The effect Hyomei has on me is very pleasant; when I am oppressed for breath, I inhale a short time, and the great desire to cough is gone. The little Inhaler is my constant companion.

MRS. SARAH E. BANTHAM, 359 Clinton Avenue.

Cures by Inhalation

HYOMEI is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomei, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It stops all spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, \$1.00, consisting of pocket inhaler (made of deodorized hard rubber, beautifully polished), a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send me your address, and my pamphlet shall prove that Hyomei does cure. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

Hyomei Balm.—An antiseptic skin food for weak chests, burns, scalds, chapped lips, rough hands, frost bites, eczema, etc. Nothing has been discovered so effective for the purposes named. Price by mail, 50 cents.

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., New York.

M. W. H., Prof. Hertzberg, the Revs. I. W. Bieber and E. C. Haskell; H. Lohmar, Dr. W. C. K., and A. B. Coats sent the correct play in the end-game, No. 124, beginning with R x K P.

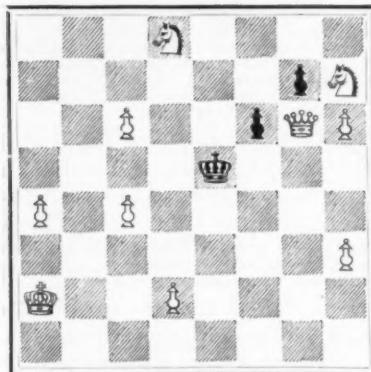
F. S. Ferguson; N. Hald; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Iowa; J. E. S.; Rev. I. W. Bieber; Miss.; J. W. Barnhart, Logan, Ia., were successful with 121 and 122. Walter Marvin, Post Chaplain, Miles, Ind., T., got 122. Rev. E. P. Skyles and J. E. S. solved 123.

Problem 131.

By MRS. W. J. BAIRD, Brighton, England.
(First Prize, Special Problem Tourney, 1895,
Southern Counties Chess Journal.)

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K 4; Ps on K B 3, K Kt 2.



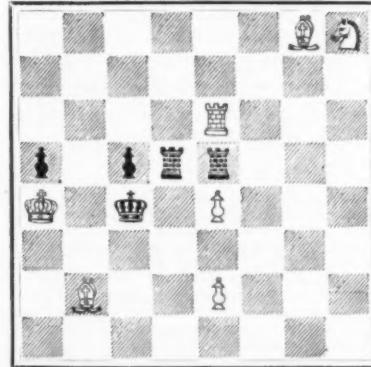
White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q R 2; Q on K Kt 6; Kts on K R 7 and Q 8; Ps on K R 3 and 6, Q 2, Q B 4 and 6, Q R 4.
White mates in three moves.

Problem 132.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q B 5; Rs on K 4 and Q 4; Ps on Q B 4, Q R 4.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q R 4; Bs on K Kt 8 and Q Kt 2; Kt on K R 8; R on K 6; Ps on K 2 and 4.
White mates in three moves.

Blindness Can Be Prevented and Cured

TREAT THE CAUSE OF DISEASED EYES AND IMPAIRED VISION AND RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT.

No Knife! No Risk!

The most successful and humane treatment in the world is the Absorption Treatment.

It not only gives the patient a new lease of life, but cures and relieves many of the following diseases which have been pronounced incurable by leading oculists: Cataracts, Scars, Films, Paralysis, Glaucoma, Amaurosis, Atrophy of the Optic Nerve, Detached Retina, Weeping Eyes, Tumors, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Eyes, Granulated Eyelids and all diseases of a chronic nature. **EVERYBODY** should read our pamphlet, which is sent free to any address. It gives the cause of failing eyesight and diseased eyes, how prevented and cured at our Sanitarium or by mail. Address



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To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for \$1.00. Your money back—if you want it. Agents wanted
LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., ROOM 9, 108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Current Events.

Monday, March 9.

Senator Hale opposes concurrent resolutions on Cuban belligerency; Senator Hoar moves to postpone action. . . . District of Columbia matters occupy the attention of the House. . . . The President nominates Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Horgen, Switzerland; Clement J. Dietrich, of Maryland, at Nantes, France, and Richard L. Miller, of Virginia, at Hull, England. . . . Senator Weissinger, leader of the sound-money Democrats in the Kentucky legislature, dies. . . . Proceedings against E. V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union growing out of the Chicago riots, are nolle prossed.

A mob renewing an attack on the American consulate in Bilbao, Spain, is dispersed by police. . . . An agreement is said to have been signed by the Chinese Government and an Anglo-German syndicate for a loan of £16,000,000.

Tuesday, March 10.

Senators debate the action of the Spanish minister in criticizing their speeches in the press; Messrs Hale and Gray defend it, and Messrs Lodge, Teller, Morgan, Chandler, and Frye denounce it; a committee reports favorably a bill incorporating a National University at Washington. . . . The House considers the Post-office Appropriation bill. . . . The New York State Senate passes the Raines liquor-tax bill. . . . The Rhode Island Republican State convention renominates Charles W. Lippitt for Governor; the national delegates are said to favor Reed for President.

Premier Rudini and his new Italian ministry are sworn into office; General Baldissera in Abyssinia is assured of Italian reinforcements. Dr. Jameson and his officers are arraigned in Bow Street, London, and the hearing is adjourned for a week. . . . The death of Isaac Elchonon, chief rabbi of the Jewish church in Russia, at Kovno, Sunday, is reported.

Wednesday, March 11.

Senator Hoar speaks on his resolution postponing action on Cuban resolutions until April 6; it goes to the calendar. . . . In the House the Post-office Appropriation bill is disposed of and sent to the Senate; the committee on agriculture practically kills the "Anti-Option" bill by laying it on the table by a vote of 9 to 6. . . . A riot takes place in joint session of the Kentucky legislature over the unseating of members. . . . The Ohio

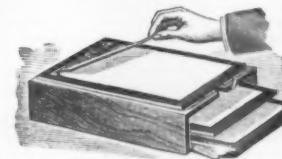
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You want the right shape besides. We'll send you the Index; free.

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on the Continent of America or in the world to be compared with that on the line of the

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of all Tourists, Experienced Travelers and Globe Trotters who have traveled over the line, and today carries the major portion of **AROUND THE WORLD** Travel, who are continually trumpeting above fact to their friends and acquaintance and telling them they intend to make the trip again.

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Send for new catalog.

state Republican convention nominates state officers, elects McKinley delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention, and names McKinley for President. . . . The Iowa Republican state convention elects Allison delegates and formally endorses the Iowa Senator for President. . . . The California state executive committee of the Bimetallic party endorses Senator Morgan of Alabama for the presidency, and Senator Allen of Nebraska, for the vice-presidency. . . . The New York Senate passes the Lexow Greater New York bill by a vote of 38 to 8.

The London *Chronicle* continues to attack the Government's blue-book on Venezuela, apparently disproving the truth of important statements. . . . The Italian cabinet will pardon about 120 prisoners confined for participation in the Socialist riots in Sicily in 1893.

Thursday, March 12.

In the Senate Mr. Hill attacked and Mr. Sherman defended the Cuban resolutions; a bill was passed to create a national art commission. . . . The House discusses contested election cases. . . . The New York Assembly passes the Raines Excise bill. . . . An agreement for the joint use of patents between the General Electric and Westinghouse companies is reported. . . . The Pope Manufacturing Company's bicycle factory, Boston, is damaged by fire to the extent of \$125,000.

It is said in London ministerial circles that Lord Salisbury has agreed to an Anglo-American commission to settle the Venezuelan dispute. . . . The senate of the University of Cambridge decides that members of the University shall elect a committee to consider under what conditions women may be admitted to degrees. . . . A Spanish cabinet minister in council states that warlike preparations will be continued to meet emergencies. . . . General Weyler orders liberty for captured prisoners in Havana and Pinar del Rio who deny having joined the rebels voluntarily.

Friday, March 13.

In the Senate Cuban belligerency resolutions are briefly debated; Mr. Cockrell speaks on the financial situation. Committees report favorably on the admission of New Mexico as a State and on a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators by vote of the people. . . . W. F. Aldrich, Rep., of the 4th Alabama district is seated, making the present house membership Republicans, 247; Democrats, 101; Populists, 7; and Silverite, 1; bills are passed forbidding employment of alien engineers on American vessels and repealing tonnage tax exemptions. . . . The Venezuelan boundary commission decides to send representatives to search Dutch and Spanish archives. . . . The conviction of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin of New York on the charge of bribery is affirmed by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court. . . . The Joint Traffic Association hearing is again postponed for two weeks.

It is said in Rome that King Menelek has offered generous terms of peace to the Italians. . . . Great excitement is caused in the German Reichstag by Herr Bebel, who accuses Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer, of being a murderer, and he rebukes the Government severely.

Saturday, March 14.

Ballington Booth decides to call his new religious movement "God's American Volunteers." . . . The American team wins an international Chess-match by cable by the score of 4½ to 3½ games. . . . A ruling of Judge Seaman of Chicago confiscates all books and plates of unauthorized collections from Riley's poems published by Weeks & Company and George W. Ogilvie, and permanently restrains them from publishing other collections. . . . Thomas H. Nelson, ex-minister to Chile and Mexico, dies in Terre Haute, Indiana.

An Anglo-Egyptian expedition is ordered to proceed from Cairo against the Dervishes at Dongola. . . .

Sunday, March 15.

A second filibustering expedition to Cuba is supposed to have left New York on the steamship *Bermuda*, which was prevented from leaving port before. . . . Governor Bradley orders militia to Frankfort, Ky., to preserve peace during the legislative excitement over the election of a United States Senator.

Editorials in the German press make friendly expressions regarding Lord Salisbury's promise to aid Italy in Africa.

THESE RAW MARCH WINDS.

The penetrating winds of March are absolutely unknown in the region traversed by the incomparable solid vestibuled train from New Orleans to California—the "SUNSET LIMITED." By this snowless route, those sensitive to severe March winds need have no fear of risk to health; while there is in truth no such transcontinental train on any road for ladies and men. Meals à la carte. Fastest and most certain time, with the perils to person and health avoided to which one is liable in crossing by the northern routes during this month. Only 38 hours to Los Angeles and 75 hours to San Francisco. Compartment and drawing-room car and dining-car. New York to New Orleans. For full information, apply to Edwin Hawley, A. G. T. M., L. H. Nutting, E. P. A., No. 343 Broadway and No. 1 Battery Place, New York City.

A NEW Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.



The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum*)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys.

A FREE GIFT OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *piper methysticum*, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives of India as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases, says:

"Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most unhealthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark-colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and life hangs in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety are found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava shrub—Nature's Posi-

tive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava shrub, is indorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., editor of the "Religious World" writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known."

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon, and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

"The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe you have in Alkavis a complete specific for all Kidney troubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney, and Bladder troubles of ten years' standing. He writes:

"I have been treated by all our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. . . . I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. . . . It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy."

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

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